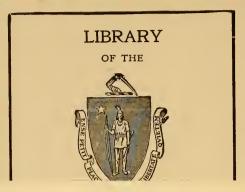




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2.

BUTTER TESTS

OF

REGISTERED JERSEY Cows

WHEREIN THE YIELD HAS AMOUNTED TO FOURTEEN POUNDS OR MORE PER WEEK.

Vol. I.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

DIFFERENCES IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

(BY H. E. ALVORD),

AND

NUMEROUS FACTS ABOUT JERSEY CATTLE.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

These butter-records have been received on the affidavits of the managers of the tests or the certificates of the owners of the cows tested, and THEIR PUBLICATION BY THE CLUB SHAL. NOT IN ANY WISE BE CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THEIR RELIABILIT, but is simply intended as a continuation of the work inaugurated by Major Campbell Brown, T. H. Malone and W. J. Webster, known as "Butter Tests of Jersey Cows."

New York:

JANUARY, 1889.

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PRINTING HOUSE OF JOHN POLHEMUS, 102 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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NOTE.

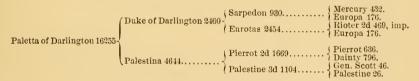
All private butter tests intended for publication by the American Jersey Cattle Club must be made out on and in accordance with the requirements of a blank form designed for the purpose, which is furnished free on application to the Secretary of the Club, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

The fee for publishing private tests is \$2 each, and no record will be accepted of a test of less than fourteen pounds of butter in seven days.

BUTTER TESTS OF JERSEYS.

Cornwall Maid 19024.—Yield of milk, 19½ qts. per day; yield of butter, 29 lbs. 12 oz.; test made from July 21 to 27, 1887; age, 5 years and 3 months; estimated weight of cow, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6 qts. corn meal, 7 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. pea meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 6 qts. middlings daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Paletta of Darlington 16255.—Yield of milk, 274 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 27 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from June 1 to 8, 1888; age, 6 years and 2½ months; weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed daily, 17 lbs. chopped oats and corn and 7½ lbs. bran; property of W. A. & A. F. Mullin, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.



Eastwood Clearwater 30445.—Yield of milk, 263 lbs.; yield of butter, 27 lbs.; date of test, June 10 to 17, 1888; age, 3 years, 11 months; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal and 4 qts. bran; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

King's Princess 30948, imp.—Yield of milk, 232 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 24 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from June 13 to 19, 1887; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 qts. corn meal, 4 qts. bran and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Count's Fillpail 30975.—Yield of milk, 170 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 24 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from February 23 to 29, 1888; age, 3 years and 9 months; weight, 830 lbs.; grain fed daily, 6 lbs. corn and oats, 4 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. flax meal and 1 pint condimental food; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Queen of Beauty 17109.—Yield of milk, 221 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1888; age, 6 years and 9 months; weight, 990 lbs.; grain fed daily, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. cotton seed meal, 1 lb. pea meal, and 9 lbs. bran; property of Mrs. Hunter Nicholson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Lady Golddust 2d 19861.—Yield of milk, 21 qts. per day; yield of butter, 23 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from July 15 to 21, 1887; age, 6 years; estimated weight or cow, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 5 qts. corn meal, 8 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. pea meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 5 qts. middlings daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Lady Golddust 2d 19861.	Duke of Darlington 2460	Sarpedon 930	Mercury 432. Europa 176. Rioter 2d 469, imp. Europa 176.
		Jersey Golddust 2134, imp.	Junius 204.

Kathletta 19567.—Yield of milk, 174 lbs. 6 oz.; yield of butter, 22 lbs. 12½ oz.; test made from November 8 to 15, 1888; age, 6 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 gallons ground corn and 2 gallons ground oats; property of M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Kathletta 19567	Lord Harry 3445	Top-Sawyer 1404	Marius 760. Emblem 90. Rioter 670, imp. Angela 1682.
	Kate Gordon 8387	Pertinax 1965	Pertinatti 713. Roxana 1761. Normandy 1046.

Chinqua 27384.—Yield of milk, 270 lbs.; yield of butter, 22 lbs. 9½ oz.; test made from May 28 to June 4, 1888; age, 4 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed daily during test, 14 lbs. corn meal; property of J. R. Anderson, Jr., Lee, Va.

Miss Belle 5083.—Yield of milk, 276 lbs.; yield of butter, 22 lbs. 9 oz. (official); test made from May 25 to 31, 1886; age, 10 years and 5 months; weight, 1,100 lbs.; grain fed during the test, totals for 7 days, crushed oats 87 lbs., corn meal 55 lbs., bran 24 lbs., linseed oil cake meal 25 lbs., pea meal 25 lbs.; total lbs. grain 216; property of Frederic Bronson, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

$$\label{eq:MissBelle 5083} \begin{tabular}{lll} Apis 1206...& & & & & & & & & \\ Apis 1206...& & & & & & & & \\ Undine 1864, imp. & & & & & & \\ Miss Blossom 1986...& & & & & & \\ Dotty Dimple 377, imp. & & & & \\ \end{tabular}$$

Fill Pail's Countess 24462.—Yield of milk, 223 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 22 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from May 30 to June 5, 1887; age, 4 years; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. corn and oats and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Royal Queen 24428.—Yield of milk, 224 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 22 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1887; age, 5 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground oats and corn and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Bisson Belle 31144.—Yield of milk, 156 lbs. 7 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 15½ oz.; test made from October 30 to November 6, 1888; age, 5 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 gallons ground corn and oats, equal parts; property of Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn.

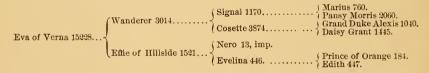
Bisson Belle 31144..... Carlos on I. of J. Purity on I. of J.

Moggy Bright 25891, imp.—Yield of milk, 241 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 15 oz.; test made from May 31 to June 6, 1887; age, 5 years and 11 months; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. ground corn and oats, 4 qts. bran and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

$$\label{eq:moggy Bright 25891....} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tab$$

Giulietta Cooke 32193.—Yield of milk, 257 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 13½ oz.; test made from July 28 to August 4, 1888; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, about 24 qts. bran, 4 qts. oat meal, 3 qts. corn meal and 1 qt. oil meal; property of P. J. Cogswell, Rochester, N. Y.

Eva of Verna 15228.—Yield of milk, 192 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 13 oz.; test made from August 9 to 15, 1887; age, 6 years and 4 months; fed during test, 6 qts. corn meal, 3 qts. oil meal, 6 qts. oats and 3 qts. bran per day; property of J. S. & W. M. Wallace, Lexington, Ky.



Rainbow 2d 13962.—Yield of milk, 167 lbs.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from June 8 to 14, 1888; age, 7 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6¾ lbs. corn meal, 3¾ lbs. oats, 7 lbs. each of bran, middlings and oil meal, daily; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.

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Rainbow 2d 13962...

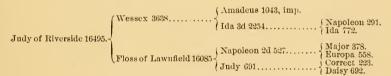
| Doesticks 2387... | Peter Norman 1238. | Yankee 1003, imp. | Princess of Normandy 3190, imp. | Jerry 15, imp. | Delia 2d 1549. | Peter Norman 1238. | Peter Norman 1238. | Napoleon 291. | Rachael 3d 2261... | Rachael 762.
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Khelula 17970.—Yield of milk, 184 lbs. 13 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from November 30 to December 7, 1885; age, 4 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 9 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. oil meal, 2 lbs. middlings and 2 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Lady Antoinette 24391, imp.—Yield of milk, 272 lbs.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from May 31 to June 6, 1887; age, 6 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground corn and oats and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

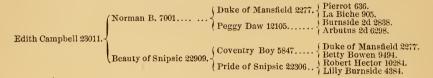
$$\text{Lady Antoinette 24391} \begin{cases} \text{Garibaldi.} & \text{(P. S. 242 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{(P. S. 242 J. H. B.)} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Pretender.} & \text{(P. S. 187 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{(P. S. 187 J. H. B.)} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Rustions} \\ \text{(P. S. 190 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{Gentille} \\ \text{(F. S. 794 J. H. B.)} \end{cases}$$

Judy of Riverside 16495.—Yield of milk, 284 lbs.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; test made from October 18 to 24, 1886; age, 5 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed during the test, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. oil meal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shorts, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. bran, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. corn meal daily; property of C. W. H. Eicke, West Monterey, Pa.



Rioter Carlotta 29667.—Yield of milk, 228 lbs. 6 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from May 24 to 31, 1888; age, 4 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 6 lbs. wheat middlings; property of James Stillman. Sing Sing, N. Y.

Edith Campbell 23011.—Yield of milk, 256 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. 4½ oz.; test made from January 6 to 13, 1888; age, 5 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. oil meal and 2 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.



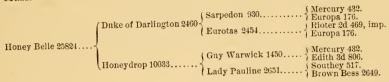
Granny's Gem 30406.—Yield of milk, 179 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 21 lbs. $\frac{13}{16}$ oz.; test made from October 8 to 15, 1887; age, 5 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. bran and 1 qt. flax meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Lady's Blossom 18491.—Yield of milk, 148 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 20 lbs. 1534 oz.; test made from July 15 to 22, 1886; age, 4 years and 10 months; grain fed daily, 5 qts. bran; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Lady's Blossom 18491.	(Hand Phiala 5050	Gilderoy 2107 Magnetic 1428. Jeanne Le Bas 247	Magnetic 1428. Jeanne Le Bas 2476.
	Hard Thais 5050	Gilderoy 2107. Magnetic 1428. Jeanne Le Bas 2476 Prince 199. Florette 124. Gilderoy 2107. Roanoke 1448. Delpha 2d 10713.	
	I - 1 Filler 11000	Gilderoy 2107.	
	Lady Ellen 11660	Gold Lace 10726	Roanoke 1448. Delpha 2d 10713.

Eurotisama 29668.—Yield of milk, 16½ qts. per day; yield of butter, 20 lbs. 13½ oz.; test made from March 1 to 7, 1887; age, 2 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 600 lbs.; grain fed during test, 4 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. ground oats, 1½ qts. pea meal, 1 qt. linseed meal and 7 qts. middlings; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Honey Belle 25824.—Yield of milk, 257 lbs. 3 oz.; yield of butter, 20 lbs. 7½ oz.; test made from November 1 to 8, 1888; age, 5 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 14 lbs. of ground oats, 13 lbs. corn meal, 12 lbs. of shorts and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.



Dorine's Brunette 29309.—Yield of milk, 289 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 20 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from March 1 to 7, 1888; age, 3 years, 4 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 7 lbs. corn meal, 10 lbs. bran and 3 lbs. linseed meal; property of J. R. Anderson, Jr., Lee, Va.

$$Dorine's \ Brunette \ 29309 \begin{cases} Brunette's \ Prince \ 7115... \end{cases} \begin{cases} Prince \ Hammond \ 3672, \ imp. \\ Brunette \ Hammond \ 7284, \ imp. \\ Brunette \ Hammond \ 7284, \ imp. \\ Sweetbrier \ 608... \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} Palmerston \ 2463..... \end{cases} \begin{cases} Hannibal \ 618. \\ Sweetbrier \ 608. \\ Clement \ 115. \\ Jewel \ 336. \end{cases}$$

Edna of Verna 34537.—Yield of milk, 180 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 20 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from June 13 to 19, 1888; age, 3 years and 3 months; weight, 875 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. ground oats, 4 qts. bran and 1 pt. oil meal; property of Frederic Bronson, Verna Farm, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

	(Halo 10517	Footstep 5163	Wanderer 3014. Fadette of Verna 6814. Chief Justice 2d 1643. Hilda C. 3869.
	Edessa 21844	Footstep 5163	Wanderer 3014. Fadette of Verna 6814. John Gilpin 2199. Effie of Hillside 1521.

Baron's Sophie 17615.—Yield of milk, 271 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 157% oz.; test made from May 2 to 8, 1887; age, 5 years and 1½ months; estimated weight, 875 lbs.; grain fed during test, 14 lbs. of mixed feed twice daily; property of M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Lady Mary of Prospect 19768.—Yield of milk, 261 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 15½ oz.; test made from August 23 to 29, 1886; age, 3 years and 5 months; weight, 725 lbs.; grain fed during test, 22 lbs. daily of mixed corn hearts, oats, oil meal and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

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Lady Mary of Prospect Stoke Pogis 5th 5987...... Stoke Pogis 1259, imp.

Lady Mary of Prospect Stoke Pogis 5th 5987...... Stoke Pogis 1259, imp.

Marjoram 3239, imp.

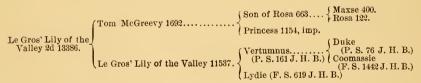
Balsora 2257.
Oak Leaf 4769.

Lady Mary 1148, imp.
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Alpheon's Belle 27194.—Yield of milk, 217 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 11 oz. (official); test made from March 1 to 8, 1888; age, 4 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 lbs. corn hearts, 4 lbs. rice meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 6 lbs. bran. Chemical analysis: of butter, fats 86.20, casein 3.10, salts 2.90, water 7.80; of buttermilk, fats 0.45, casein 2.98, sugar 2.04, salts 0.43, water 94.10; property of John Boyd, Elmhurst, Ill.

Alphann's Relle 27191 J	Alpheon 6082	Florinde's Duke 4368. Innocent 3749	Duke of Darlington 2460. Florinde 7110. Columbiad 534. Purity 1408.
	Beatrice Cenci 16629	Chingauk 2312	(Columbiad 2d 1515. Felicia 3748. Columbiad 2d 1515. Innocent 3749.

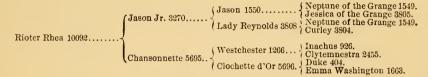
Le Gros' Lily of the Valley 2d 13386.—Yield of milk, 158 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 10½ oz.; test made from March 2 to 9, 1888; age, 6 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn and oats, 4 lbs. bran and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.



Christel 6565.—Yield of milk, 205 lbs.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from June 14 to 21, 1887; age, 10 years; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground oats and corn and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Christol 6565	King Philip of Mt. Hope 2899.	Sam King 2376	Heliero 478. Flora 1221. Pierrot 636. Rosa 2d 1622.
	dex 2d 5429	Ursel 1765	Brookside 1104. Hebe 5th 1181. Pierrot 636. Caprice 797.

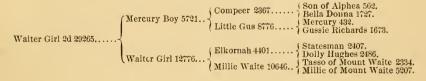
Rioter Rhea 10092.—Yield of milk, 18 qts. per day; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 3½oz.; test made from August 7 to 13, 1886; age, 7 years and 4 months; grain fed during test, 18 qts. per day; estimated weight of cow, 800 lbs.; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.



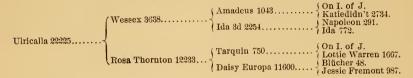
Grace G. Parks 29263.—Yield of milk, 257 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 19 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 24 to July 1, 1888; age 6 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 lbs. corn meal, 13½ lbs. oil meal, 1½ lbs. oats, 3½ lbs. bran and middlings; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.

Bijou Ogston 8210.—Yield of milk, 217 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 15 oz.; test made from June 14 to 21, 1887; age, 11 years; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn and oats and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Waiter Girl 2d 29265.—Yield of milk, 225 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1888; age, 5 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. corn meal, 7 lbs. each bran, middlings and oil meal, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. oats; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.

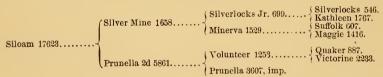


Ulricalla 22225.—Yield of milk, 195 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 14 oz.; test made from February 24 to March 2, 1887; age, 3 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. crushed oats, 4 lbs. bran, 1 lb. oil meal, 1½ lbs. corn meal, 1½ lbs. pea meal and 2 lbs. shorts; property of C. W. H. Eicke, West Monterey, Pa.



Silicon 25577.—Yield of milk, 202 lbs. 5 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 13 oz.; test made from July 15 to 22, 1888; age, 4 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 675 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. bran and 4 lbs. corn meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.

Siloam 17623.—Yield of milk, 230 lbs. 12½ oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 9½ oz.; test made from May 6 to 12, 1884; age, 3 years and 4 months; fed during test, 8 quarts oats and bran twice daily, with good blue grass pasture: property of John B. Wallace, Lexington, Ky.



Perry Farm Golden Cloud 22872, imp.—Yield of milk, 208 lbs.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from June 14 to 21, 1887; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. ground corn and oats, 4 qts. bran and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Lady Phillis 2d 35629.—Yield of milk, 260 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from January 29 to February 5, 1888; age, 2 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 8 lbs. corn and oats, 4 lbs. cotton seed meal, 3 lbs. middlings, daily; property of Wm. H. Burr, Redding Ridge, Conn.

Lady Phillis 2d 35629. Koffee of Ridgeside 11659. King Koffee 5522... Attractive Maid 16925. Sir George (P. S. 221 J. H. B.) Coomassie 11874. Don Pedro of Binghamton 2974. Florence 1043. Florence 1043. Forget-me-not 6291... Farmer's Glory 5196. Erica (F. S. 1946 J. H. B.) Phillis 2d 18198. Phillis 18162.

Le Brocq's Pansy Rex 23789.—Yield of milk, 280 lbs.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from May 29 to June 6, 1888; age, 4 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 lbs. 6 oz. oil meal, 4 lbs. 10 oz. ground oats, 2 lbs. 8 oz. bran and 3 lbs. 6 oz. pea meal; property of H. M. Baum, Frankfort, Ind.

Le Brocq's Pansy Rex 11559... $\begin{cases} \text{Le Brocq's Prize } 3350... \begin{cases} \text{On 1. of J.} \\ \text{Matin 7768, imp.} \end{cases} \\ \text{Champion of Indiana 3075} \begin{cases} \text{Champion of Hilltop 1839.} \\ \text{Silveretta 6582.} \end{cases} \\ \text{Princess Daisy } 6248..... \end{cases}$

Oonan 2d 19569.—Yield of milk, 158 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 414 oz.; test made from July 23 to 30, 1888; age, 5 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed during test, 16 qts. corn, oats and barley mixed in equal parts and ground, daily; property of M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn.

Pilot's Rose 17958, imp.—Yield of milk, 205 lbs.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 3¾ oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1887; age, 7 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground corn and oats and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Golightly 25597.—Yield of milk, 19 qts. per day; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from March 23 to 29, 1887; age, 4 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 8 qts. corn meal, 5 qts. ground oats, 5 qts. bran and 1 qt. pea meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Oléo 38475.—Yield of milk, 256 lbs.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from August 4 to 11, 1888; age, 6 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, about 18 qts. bran, 4 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. corn and oil meal; property of P. J. Cogswell, Rochester, N. Y.

Oláo 38/75	Seneca Chief 4096	Lord Shaftesbury 2499 May Blossom 5657	Litchfield 674. Chestnut 1888. Litchfield 674. Bessie Allen 3719.
	Pure Mocha 9186	Pure Gold 1487	Butter Stamp 700. Lady Palestine 2769. Mount Peter 1320. Mocha 1921.

Real Queen 29198.—Yield of milk, 231 lbs. 1 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from March 20 to 27, 1887; age, 3 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 1,050 lbs.; grain fed daily, 14 qts. mixed corn meal, oats and ship stuff and 3 lbs. oil meal; property of H. G. Westlake, Hillsdale, N. Y.

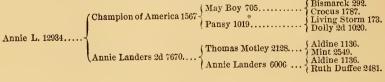
Real Queen 29198	Racher's Duke 1022	Duke of Darlington 2460 Rachel Ray 1754	Sarpedon 930. Eurotas 2454. Dolphin 2d 468. Helene 179.
	Auraria 10688	Manchester's Prospect 2817	Pierrot 5th 1665. Olie 4133. King of Fairview 778. Jersey Cream 3151.

Hettie of Briarcliff 26621.—Yield of milk, 185 lbs.; yield of butter 18 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from May 31 to June 7, 1888; age, 4 years; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal and 4 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Hettie of Briarcliff 26621	Domino of Darling- ton 2459	Sarpedon 930	Mercury 432. Europa 176. Smith of Darlingtou 2458. Grace Darlington 5574.
	Hennette 11624	Fast Boy 2606	Bon Ton 1656. Artless 3992. Careless Boy 1297. Haidee 971.

Sibyl's Beauty 25941.—Yield of milk, 186 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 18 lbs.; test made from April 25 to May 1, 1887; age, 5 years; grain fed during test, 18 lbs. daily of mixed corn, oats and middlings; property of George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn.

Annie L. 12934.—Yield of milk, 223 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 151/4 oz.; test made from September 16 to 23, 1886; age, 5 years and 8 months; property of W. B. Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.



May Evening 15938.—Yield of milk, 289 lbs. 13 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 13 oz.; test made Aug. 19 to 26, 1887; age, 9 years 2½ months; grain fed during test, 8 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. oat meal, 8 lbs. shorts and 8 lbs. oil meal, daily; estimated weight of cow, 900 lbs.; property of J. Herbert Johnston, Plainfield, N. J.

May Evening 15938	7 Polonius 2010	Sarpedon 930. Mercury 432. Europa 176. Leda 799. Europa 176. Europa 176.	
	Pet's Beauty 15726	Quack 1388 Governor 890, Queen of Staatsburgh 223: Highland Pet 2653 Southey 517. Brown Bess 2649.	4.

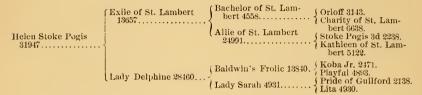
Paradise 32082.—Yield of milk, 227 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from May 10 to 17, 1887; age, 4 years and 10 months; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.



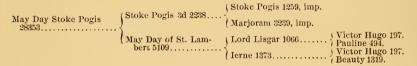
Maid of Fernwood 2d 29010.—Yield of milk, 221 lbs. 9 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from June 2 to 9, 1888; age, 5 years and 23 days; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 qts. corn meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 6 qts. bran; property of D. W. Voyles, Crandall, Ind.

Lilly Signalda 23227.—Yield of milk, 158 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 10 oz.; test made from August 22 to 29, 1888; age, 5 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 qts., two-thirds oats, one-third corn, in two feeds; property of M. P. Webster, Columbia, Tenn.

Helen Stoke Pogis 31947.—Yield of milk, 236 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from July 9 to 16, 1888; age, 3 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 3 lbs. bran, 9 lbs. corn meal, 10½ lbs. oil meal, 3½ lbs. fine middlings and 3 lbs. ground oats; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.



May Day Stoke Pogis 28353.—Yield of milk, 298 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from July 12 to 18, 1886; age, 6 years and one month; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 20 lbs. of corn, oats and bran; property of C. A. Reeser, Springfield, Ohio.



Transcript 31867.—Yield of milk, 239 lbs.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from June 1 to 7, 1887; age, 4 years and one month; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.



Leila of Briarcliff 24184.—Yield of milk, 171 lbs. 6 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 6½ oz.; test made from May 21 to 28, 1886; age, 2 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. bran and 2 qts. malt sprouts; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Leila of Briarcliff	Domino of 2459.	-Darnington <	Sarpedon 930	(Smith of Darlington
24184		14044	Grey King	Grace Darlington 5574.

Martha Lafayette 17158.—Yield of milk, 220 lbs, 10 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs, 6 oz.; test made from June 17 to 24, 1888; age, 7 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. of cotton-seed meal and 2 lbs. pea meal; property of T. S. Webb, Knoxville, Tenn.

Martha Lafayette	Lord Harry 3445 Top-Sawyer 1404 Duchess of Bloomfield 3653	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
11133	Mary Carnet 10371. Milkboy 2844	Lord Byron 707, Milkmaid 3958, Yankee 1003, Garnet of Staatsburgh 2d 3647.

Lady Ramaposa 26232.—Yield of milk, 245 lbs. 3 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 5½ oz.; test made from December 11 to 18, 1888; age, 4 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 675 lbs.; grain fed daily, 15 lbs. middlings, 14 lbs. ground oats, 12 lbs. corn meal and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Lady Ramaposa 26232-	Ramapo 4679	Miletus 3186	Domino of Darlington 2459. Premium of Darlington 5572 Rioter 2d 469, imp. Europa 176.
	Gray Therese 5322	Son of Alphea 562	f Dolphin 2d 468, imp. f Alphea 171. f Gray Friar 567. f Mary Ann 2038.

Zenitza 19190.—Yield of milk, 216 lbs, 4 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 5½ oz.; test made from July 1 to 8, 1888; age, 5 years and 10 months; weight, 1,035 lbs.; grain fed daily, 10 lbs. bran, 8 lbs. corn meal, 1 lb. cotton-seed meal and 1 lb. pea meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.

Belnina 19189.—Yield of milk, 214 lbs.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 314 oz.; test made from August 15 to 22, 1888; age, 6 years and 6 days; weight, 947 lbs.; grainfed daily, 5 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. corn meal and 6 lbs. oat meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.

Serita 15520.—Yield of milk, 158 lbs.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from January 6 to 13, 1888; age, 6 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. oil meal and 2 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Serita 15520	Solid South 4711	er Boy 3243	Balsora 2357. Oak Leaf 4769. Trusty 1101. Lettie Wing 2818.
Serita 10020	Sallie Ward 7201	tooth 1821	St. Helier 45, imp. Silene 4307. Trusty 1101. Edith 3d 806.

Cicero's Juno 16726.—Yield of milk, 20 qts. per day; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from July 24 to 30, 1886; age, four years; grain fed during test, 3 qts. corn meal, 7 qts. ground oats and 7 qts. middlings per day; estimated weight of cow, 850 lbs.; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Rioter Alphea 3d 34073.—Yield of milk, 233 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 1½ oz.; test made from October 28 to November 4, 1888; age, 3 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 650 lbs.; grain fed daily, 13 lbs. oats, 14 lbs. shorts, 10 lbs. corn meal and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

	Rioter Hugo Pogis 13457	Orloff's Stoke Pogis 11157	Orloff 3143. Cheerful of St. Lam-
Rioter Alphea 3d 34073	. 0	Niobe of St. Lambert 12969.	Deri 0040.
	Rioter Alphea 10091	Jason Jr. 3270	Jason 1550. Lady Reynolds 3808.

Hilda A. 3d 16636.—Yield of milk, 246 lbs. 15 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 1 oz. (official); test made from May 25 to 31, 1886; age, 4 years and 10 months; weight, 1,240 lbs.; totals of grain fed during test, crushed oats 86 lbs., corn meal 31 lbs.; bran 22 lbs., oil meal 17 lbs., pea meal 21 lbs.; total grain for 7 days, 177 lbs.; property of Frederic Bronson, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

7777 4 01 40000	r ootstep 5105	Wanderer 3014	On I. of J. Fairy of Verna 6813,
Hilda A. 3d 16636	(Hilda A. 3951	Chief Justice 252	1mp. (Sam Weller 271, imp.) Dairy Maid 992. (Sam Weller 271, imp.) Hebe 943, imp.

Lionette 18038.—Yield of milk, 19½ qts. per day; yield of butter, 17 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from July 4 to 10, 1887; age, 5 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 4 qts. corn meal, 7 qts. oat meal, 1½ qts. pea meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 3 qts. middlings daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Minnie of Oxford 12806.—Yield of milk, 247 lbs.; yield of butter, 17 lbs.; test made from August 10 to 16, 1886; age, 9 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 qts. ground corn and oats and 2 qts. oil meal; property of Frederick Loeser, Somerville, N. J.

Frolic's Pride 31667.—Yield of milk, 201 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs.; test made from June 24 to 30, 1887; age, 4 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 16 lbs. bran; property of A. H. Cooley, Little Britain, N. Y.

Cetewayo's Lily 18950.—Yield of milk, 261 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs. (official); test made from June 30 to July 7, 1886; age, 5 years and 5 months; weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed during test, 45 lbs. corn meal, 21 lbs. crushed oats and 19½ lbs. pea meal; property of James Stillman, Briarcliff Farm, Sing Sing, N. Y.

$$\text{Cetewayo ``s Lily 18950} \begin{cases} \text{Cetewayo } & \text{(P. S. 224 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{(P. S. 224 J. H. B.)} & \text{(P. S. 181 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{(F. S. 1096 J. H. B.)} & \text{(F. S. 1096 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{(P. S. 63 J. H. B.)} & \text{(P. S. 24 J. H. B.)} \\ \text{La Rocque} & \text{(F. S. 933 J. H. B.)} \end{cases}$$

Sibyl's Fancy 25942.—Yield of milk, 182 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 17 lbs.; test made from April 18 to 24, 1887; age, 5 years; grain fed during test, 18 lbs. daily of mixed corn, oats and middlings; property of George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn.

Forest Queen 12229.—Yield of milk, 210 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 15 oz.; test made from August 15 to 21, 1886; age, 5 years and 10 months; grain fed, a mixture of corn meal, bran and cooked cotton-seed meal, quantity not stated; property of W. B. Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.

Forest Queen 12229.	Champion of America 1567	May Boy 105	Crocus 1787.
		Pansy 1019	Living Storm 173. Dolly 2d 1020.
2 02 000 Q	Glenn Forest Queen 4809.	On I. of J. Bijon Azuline 2003. imp.	

Clover Bud 4th 18992.—Yield of milk, 124 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 14 oz.; test made from September 8 to 15, 1888; age, 5 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 quarts corn and oats, ground; property of W. J. Webster and C. Brown, Columbia, Tenn.

Clover Bud 4th 18992	Lord Harry 3445	Top-Sawyer 1404	Marius 760. Emblem 90. Rioter 670, imp. Angela 1682.
Clover Bud 4th 1000	Clover Bud 4074	Monitor 878	Rob Roy 17. Emma 801. Pansy's Albert 1008. Albert's Clover 2900

Celestia 2d 29482.—Yield of milk, 177 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 13 oz.; test made from August 10 to 17, 1887; age, 3 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 7 qts. corn meal and 6 qts. bran; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

		Duke of Darlington 2460	
Celestia 2d 29482	Florinde's Duke 4368	Florinde 7110	Domino of Darlington 2459. Leda 799.
	Celestia 1898	On I. of J. Pearldrop 1409, imp.	Lioue Foot

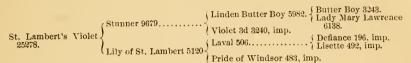
Belle Yakout 38020.—Yield of milk, 303 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 13 oz.; test made from April 15 to 22, 1888; age, 3 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 lbs. corn and oats, ground, and 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal; property of Wm. H. Burr, Redding Ridge, Conn.

	(Yakout 6842	Ori 4286. Oxoli 1922. Chenie 4570. Zithey 9184. Oxoli 1922. Ianthe 4562.
Belle Yakout 38020	Belle Dawson 8270	Commodore Roxbury 47. 1586

Muriel 5th 19017.—Yield of milk, 192 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 12½ oz.; test made from Oct. 18 to 24, 1886; age, 3 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 4½ lbs. oats, 2½ lbs. oil meal, 3½ lbs. shorts, 3¾ lbs. bran, 3¾ lbs. corn meal, daily; property of C. W. H. Eicke, West Monterey, Pa.

35	(Longra 9°99	Vermont 893 Governor 890. Victorine 2233, imp.			
	Lenape 2752	\text{\text{\ Victorine 2233, imp.} \\ \text{Magna 2238, imp.} \\ \text{Mogul 532, imp.} \\ \text{\ Iron Duke 18.} \\ \text{Niobe 3d 506\} \text{\ Niobe 99, imp.} \end{array}			
		(Mogul 532, imp.			
	(Muriel 3904	Niobe 3d 506 (Iron Duke 18.			

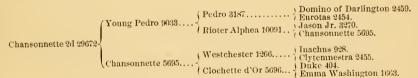
St. Lambert's Violet 25278.—Yield of milk, 283 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 12 oz.; test made from November 7 to 14, 1888; age, 4 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 1,100 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5 lbs. oat chop, 2 lbs. corn chop, 2 lbs. oil meal and 7 lbs. bran; property of W. B. Von Richthofen, Denver. Col.



Butterstamp Lass 19517.—Yield of milk, 19 qts. per day; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from Aug. 25 to 31, 1886; age, 3 years, 11 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed during test, 3 qts. corn meal, 8 qts. oat meal and 8 qts. middlings, daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Sicilienne 25010, imp.—Yield of milk, 162 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from June 14 to 21, 1887; age, 8 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn and oats, 1 qt. pea meal, and 4 qts. bran; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Chansonnette 2d 29672.—Yield of milk, 237 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from Sept. 16 to 23, 1888; age, 4 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 10 lbs. corn meal, 14 lbs. ground oats, 16 lbs. shorts and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.



Dark and Fair 24468, imp.—Yield of milk, 167 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1887; age, 6 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground corn and oats, 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

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Dark and Fair 24468.. 

On I, of J. 

(P. S. 180 J. H. B.)

(P. S. 180 J. H. B.)

(P. S. 171 J. H. B.)

(P. S. 77 J. H. B.)

(P. S. 77 J. H. B.)

(P. S. 24 J. H. B.)
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Mrs. Knickerbocker 19367.—Yield of milk, 190 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 8½ oz.; test made from June 23 to 30, 1887; age, 8 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; no grain fed during test, grass only; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

	CRingo 1811	Motley 515	Meg Merrilies 1372.
Mrs. Kniekerboeker 19367	Dingo 1611	Motley 515 Meg Merrilies 1372. Bessie 139, imp.	
	Miss Beauty 4053	(Apis 1206	Collamore's Atlantic 739 Undine 1864.
	(miss beauty 4055	Miss Blossom 1986	Cœur de Lion 318. Dotty Dimple 377.

Cocotte 11958.—Yield of milk, 172 lbs. 15 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 8½ oz.; test made from May 21 to 28, 1887; age, 11 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 825 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. bran, 4 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Lady Alexis 26916.—Yield of milk, 244 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from June 18 to 24, 1887; age, 3 years and 6 months; weight, 840 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 quarts corn and oats, ground; property of W. H. Kennedy, Lincoln, N. Y.

$$Lady \ Alexis \ 26916... \begin{cases} Duke \ of \ Albany \ 3899... \end{cases} \begin{cases} Grand \ Duke \ Alexis \ 1040 \end{cases} \begin{cases} On \ I. \ of \ J. \ Victorine \ Lachaise \ 2740, imp. \end{cases}$$

$$Ratydidn't \ 2734, imp. \end{cases} \begin{cases} Clement \ 115. \\ Lilac \ 340... \end{cases}$$

$$Asteroid \ 858... \end{cases} \begin{cases} Clement \ 115. \\ Lilac \ 340... \\ Express \ 328. \\ Parepa \ 1136... \end{cases}$$

Edy Signal 19430.—Yield of milk, 250 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from Sept. 21 to 28, 1887; age, 5 years; grain fed daily, 6 lbs. bran and shorts, 8 lbs. corn and oats and 4 lbs. oil meal; property of H. M. Baum, Frankfort, Ind.

Edy Signal 19430	Signal Jr. 7166	Signal 1170	Marius 760. Pansy Morris 2060. Grand Duke Alexis 1040. Archie 1112.
	Edy Bashan 2d 16098	Grand Duke Alexis 1040 Edy Bashan 1032	On I. of J. Victorine Lachaise 2740, imp. Bronx Bashan 145.
		Edy Dashan 1002	Edv 1032.

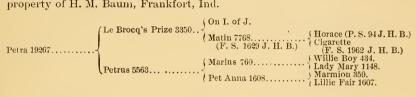
Lady Hugo 29430.—Yield of milk, 239 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from July 15 to 21, 1887; age, 3 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed during test, 2 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. oats, 6 qts. bran and 1 pint oil meal; property of L. E. Hill, Denver, Col.

	Combination 4389	Polonius 2513	Sarpedon 930. Leda 799. McClellan 4th 85. Mel 2d 57.
		Compeer 2367	

Pedroletta 26597.—Yield of milk, 269 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 6½ oz.; test made from March 26 to April 2. 1888; age, 4 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 17 lbs. ground oats, 12 lbs. corn meal, 16 lbs. middlings and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Pedroletta 26597	/ Povolty 7010	Pedro 3187	Domino of Darlington 2459. Eurotas 2454.
	Royalty 1210	Royal Princess 2370	Daniel Webster 403. Princess Royal 2d 1005.
	Romilly 14346	Signal (F. S. 278 J. H. Daisy (F. S. 1835 J. H.	B.) B.)

Petra 19267.—Yield of milk, 238 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from September 23 to 30, 1887; age, 5 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 qts. ground oats and corn and 8 qts. bran; property of H. M. Baum, Frankfort, Ind.



Jersey Jane 38308.—Yield of milk, 222 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4½ oz.; test made from May 22 to 29, 1888; age, 2 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 6 lbs. corn meal and 3 lbs. oil meal; property of J. R. Anderson, Jr., Lee, Va.

	(Jersey Express 5771, imp.		
Jersey Jane 38308	Jane Riley 11455	Doesticks 2387	Peter Norman 1238. Dolly 1556.
		Juliana 3d 4173	Vermont 893. Juliana 2236.

Sparks 41041.—Yield of milk, 236 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4½ oz.; test made from November 21 to 28, 1886; age, 3 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, about 8 quarts of ground corn and oats; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.

	Combination 4389	Polonius 2513	Sarpedon 930. Leda 799. McClellan 4th 85. Mel 2d 57.
	Romp Lawrence 13819		

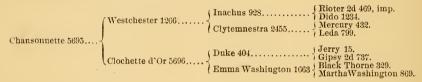
Onnolee 23804.—Yield of milk, 186 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from April 14 to 21, 1887; age, 6 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. middlings and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Oppolee 23804 -	Bingo 2d 6749	Bingo 1811) Motley 515. (Bessie 139.) Padisha 1623. (Madge Motley 3443.
	Mrs. Bannister 23803	Bingo 1811	\ Motley 515. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

Eltekeh 28266.—Yield of milk, 213 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4 oz. (official); test made from May 25 to 31, 1886; age, 2 years and 2 months; weight, 850 lbs.; totals of grain fed during test, crushed oats 64 lbs., corn meal 31 lbs., bran 23 lbs., linseed oil cake meal 19 lbs., pea meal 21 lbs.; total amount of grain 158 lbs.; property of Frederic Bronson, Greenfield Hill, Conn.



Chansonnette 5695.—Yield of milk, 16 qts. per day; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from March 4 to 10, 1887; age, 10 years and 5 months; estimated weight of cow, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. pea meal, 6 qts. oat meal, 6 qts. bran, daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.



Maud's Sultana 19518.—Yield of milk, 18½ qts. per day; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from June 25 to July 1, 1887; age, 4 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 3 qts. corn meal, 7 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. pea meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 3 qts. middlings, daily; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Damask Rose 22065.—Yield of milk, 218 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3½ oz.; test made from July 12 to 18, 1886; age, 5 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. bran and 1 qt. oil meal; property of Frederick Loeser, Somerville, N. J.

Comanca 19389.—Yield of milk, 218 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 13 to 20, 1887; age, 4 years and 4 months; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.

40000	Combination 4389	Polonius 2513	Sarpedon 930, Leda 799. McClellan 4th 85. Mel 2d 57.
Comanea 19389	Miss Bianca 12517	Faust 503	On I. of J. Fanny 1343. Ishmael 1215. Bessie Ring 12175.

Nigella 7895.—Yield of milk, 215 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from April 4 to 11, 1887; age, 8 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 8 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

27. N. 2002	Fast Boy 2606	(Bon Ton 1656	Antocrat 1065, Bonfanti 388, Autocrat 1065, Atlanta 402,
Nigella 7895	Nitella 4423	The Squire 1298	Mr. Toodles 377. Mattie 994. Sam Weller 271. Nora 956.

Period 42640.—Yield of milk, 230 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from March 15 to 22, 1888; age, 3 years and 11 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 18 qts. ground oats and corn; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.

Period 42640	Combination 4389	Polonins 2513	Sarpedon 930. Leda 799. McClellan 4th 85. Mel 2d 57.
	Coma 29330	Combination 4389	Polonius 2513. Lady Mel 429. Mogul 532. Clio 2d 1248.

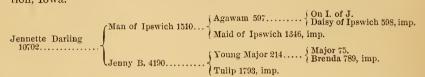
Lady of Dryden 27642.—Yield of milk, 328 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 10 to 17, 1887; age, 6 years, 1 month; weight, 870 lbs.; grain fed during test, 2 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. middlings and 1 qt. oil meal, daily; property of Wm. E. Brown, West Dryden, N. Y.

	Sultau of New York 6186-	Azimuth 1412	Marius 760. Zenith 1361. Southampton 117. Narcissa 1161.
Lady of Dryden 27642	Lady of Venice 13842	Lord Charlton 5463	Baritone 1075, Asia 2161. Baritone 1075. Caroline 2d 2019.

Orphan Duchess 3d 21284.—Yield of milk, 231 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 23 to 30, 1888; age, 6 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal, 1 qt. oil meal and 6 qts. bran; property of D. W. Voyles, Crandall, Ind.

Orphan Duchess 3d 21284		Duke of Gra•holdt 1035, imp. 1 bex 2724, imp.
	Orphan Duchess 4519	Prize Duke 942 Clive 319. Jersey Prize 1267, imp.
		Jersey Duchess 1266, imp.

Jennette Darling 10702.—Yield of milk, 215 lbs. 7 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from June 26 to July 2, 1887; age, 9 years; grain fed during test, 18 lbs. equal parts corn meal, oat meal and bran with $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. oil meal, daily; weight of cow, 950 lbs.; property of E. L. Briggs, Wilton Junction, Iowa.



Lady Rareripe 23081.—Yield of milk, 199 lbs.; yield of butter 16 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from July 18 to 24, 1886; age, 3 years, 4 months; grain fed daily, 9 qts. cooked cotton-seed, 9 qts. corn meal, 9 qts. shorts and 3 qts. oil meal; property of Mat. Mahorner, Macon, Miss.

T - 1 D 00001	Tormentor 2d 7124	(Tormentor 3533 Su Lu 4705	Khedive (P. S. 103 J. H. B.) Angela (F. S. 1607 J. H. B.) Rioter 670, imp. Angela 1682.
	Lady Dove 4418	Clifton Dasher 1119 Nellie 4th 1941	(Comus 2d 97.) Elise 2d 195. (Pilot Boy 488. Nellie 844.

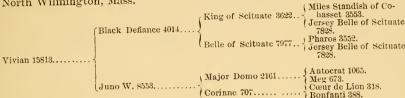
Nora Stoke Pogis 34687.—Yield of milk, 248 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from June 24 to July 1, 1888; age, 3 years, 2 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 5½ lbs. corn meal, 5½ lbs. oil meal, 6¾ lbs. bran, 2¼ lbs. middlings and 3 lbs. oats; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.

Nora Stoke Pogis 34687.	13657	Allie of St. Lambert	 Orloff 3143. Charity of St. Lambert 6638. Stoke Pogis 3d 2238. Kathleen of St. Lambert 5122.
	Eva Locust 21050	Gerry 2d 7217 Eva Gold Ear 15836) Gerry 1539.) Gold Ear 2d 3592.) Gerry 1539.) Gold Ear 2d 3592.

Donna Signal 29407.—Yield of milk, 243 lbs.; yield of butter, 16 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from July 1 to 8, 1888; age, 3 years and 11 months; estimated weight, 725 lbs.; grain fed daily, 9 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 2 lbs. pea meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.

Donna Signal 99407	Dunraven 7950	Auchentoroly 3494	Cerdic 1204. Agnes Sorel 2162. Signal 1170. Alda 3873.
	Donna Fay 6294	Bluetooth 1821	St. Helier 45, imp. Silene 4307. Bismarck 1423.

Vivian 15813.—Yield of milk, 193 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs.; test made from Nov. 18 to 25, 1886; age, 4 years and 6 months; grain fed daily, 6 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. oats and 6 qts. shorts; property of W. H. Haley, North Wilmington, Mass.



Ashantee's Lady 35951.—Yield of milk, 129 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs.; test made from Sept. 24 to 30, 1887; age, 2 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal and 6 qts. bran; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

Frolic of Chestnutwood 19405.—Yield of milk, 251 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 16 lbs.; test made from June 15 to 21, 1887; age, 5 years; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 12 lbs. of bran; property of A. H. Cooley, Little Britain, N. Y.

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Frolic of Chestnutwood 19405. (Arthur's Frolic 4438, imp. ) Cinnabar 1739. (Matchless 906. Peredot 2388. Jupiter 93. (Arthur's Frolic 4438, imp.
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Riotaletta 2d 34495.—Yield of milk, 136 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 15½ oz.; test made from June 8 to 14, 1887; age, 1 year and 11 months; estimated weight, 600 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. corn and oats and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

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1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskille Emily, St. (Coomassis 11874.)

Riotaletta 2d 34495...

Riotaletta 2d 34495...

Riotaletta 29937...

Riotaletta 29937...

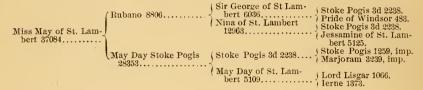
Riotaletta 11843...

Riotaletta 29937...

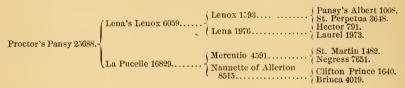
Riotaletta 29937...
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Tormentor's Rexea 38906.—Yield of milk, 176 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 14 oz.; time of test June 6 to 13, 1888; age, 2 years and 11 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 30 lbs., one-half ground oats and one-half corn-hearts; property of M. M. Gardner, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss May of St. Lambert 37084.—Yield of milk, 138 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 14 oz.; test made from July 7 to 14, 1887; age, 2 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 650 lbs.; grain fed daily, 21 qts. mixed corn, bran and oats; property of C. A. Reeser, Springfield, Ohio.

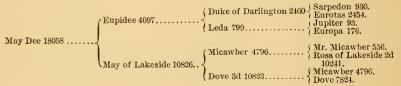


Proctor's Pansy 25688.—Yield of milk, 276 lbs. 15 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 13 oz.; test made from July 10 to 17, 1887; age, 3 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 1,050 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 qts. oats, middlings and shorts mixed, equal parts; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

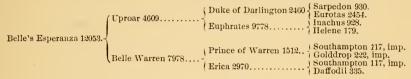


Cabinet 22662, imp.—Yield of milk, 149 lbs. 13 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 10 oz.; test made from Feb. 14 to 20, 1887; age, 6 years and 4 months; grain fed during test, 8 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. oats, 1 qt. oil meal, 2 qts. bran, daily; property of Archer N. Martin, Summit, N. J.

May Dee 18058.—Yield of milk, 206 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 10 oz.; test made from Sept. 29 to Oct. 5, 1886; age, 4 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed during test, 38 lbs., daily, of mixed cornhearts, oats, oil meal and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.



Belle's Esperanza 12053.—Yield of milk, 154 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 9½ oz.; test made from November 22 to 29, 1887; age, 6 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 775 lbs.; grain fed daily, 10 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. oil meal and 2 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.



Carlo's Rosebud 18223.—Yield of milk, 184 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7, 1887; age, 7 years; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal and 4 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

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Carlo's Rosebud 18223.. 

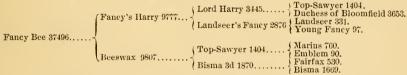
Carlo 5559...... 

Hero (P. S. 126 J. H. B.) 
Cowslip 
(P. S. 24 J. H. B.) 
Pretty Maid 7012..... 
Vankee (P. S. 27 J.H.B.) 
On I, of J.
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La Pucelle 16829.—Yield of milk, 271 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from Sept. 20 to 26, 1886; age, 7 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 1,100 lbs.; grain fed during test, 8 qts. oats and 4 qts. shorts, daily; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

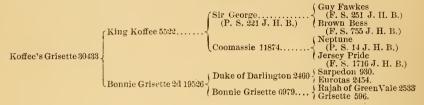
La Pucelle 16829	Mercutio 4591	St. Martin 1482 Negress 7651	On I. of J. Beauty 5311, imp. Frank Warren 1490. Negro Girl 7650.
	Nonnatta of Allastan Stit	Clifton Prince 1640. Brinca 4019	Prince Charles 816. Hebe 183. Plon-Plon 1111.

Fancy Bee 37496.—Yield of milk, 116 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from August 22 to 29, 1888; age, 3 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 quarts of ground corn and oats; property of Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn.



Cora of Hillside 25253.—Yield of milk, 300 lbs. 7 oz.; yield of butter 15 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from May 13 to 19, 1887; age, 5 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 8 qts. per day, one-third corn and two-thirds oats, ground; property of David Strong, Winsted, Conn.

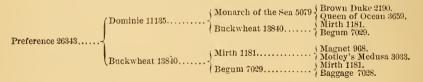
Koffee's Grisette 30433.—Yield of milk, 147 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from June 6 to 12, 1887; age, 2 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. ground corn and oats, and 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.



Lorita 33750.—Yield of milk, 231 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 6½ oz.; test made from September 15 to 22, 1886; age, 3 years; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.



Preference 26343.—Yield of milk, 313 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from March 3 to 10, 1888; age, 4 years and 1 month; weight, 960 lbs.; grain fed daily, 9 lbs. oats, 6 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 3 lbs. oil meal; property of Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, Bristol, Conn.



Daffy Wilcox 2d 18317.—Yield of milk, 256 lbs. 7 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from July 9 to 16, 1886; age, 4 years and 2 months; weight, 820 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 gallons ground corn and oats; property of W. Gettys, Athens, Tenn.

Daffy Wilcox 2d 18317	Secretary 4074	Brown Prince 2583	Jason of Deerfoot 1636. Lilly Parks 3764. Jason of Deerfoot 1636. Hattie Parks 3776.
	Daffy Wilcox 4046	Wethersfield 966	(Albert 44.) Grinnella 2d 1303.) Tom Dasher 420.) Lady Orton 2667.

Farmer's Pride 12284.—Yield of milk, 252 lbs.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from June 11 to 18, 1886; age, 5 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 1,050 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6 qts. shorts, daily; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

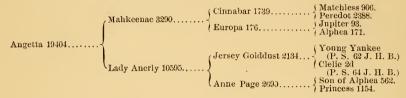
Hilda 18178, imp.—Yield of milk, 196 lbs. 9 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from Jan. 6 to 13, 1886; age, 10 years; estimated weight, 1,025 lbs.; grain fed during test, 3 qts. oats, 2 qts. middlings, 2 qts. oil meal and 1 qt. pea meal, daily; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

Oaklands Lilly 14881.—Yield of milk, 247 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from February 12 to 18, 1888; age, 6 years and 10 months; weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed during test, 3 lbs. oats, 12 lbs. corn meal, 334 lbs. middlings and 214 lbs. oil meal, daily; property of Mrs. A. N. Martin, Summit, N. J.

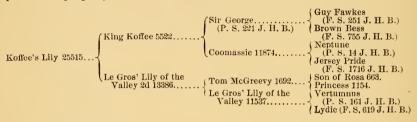
Lady Bingo 24160.—Yield of milk, 172 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from March 11 to 18, 1887; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 6 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. middlings and 4 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

St. John's Daisy 28388, imp.—Yield of milk, 196 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from July 29 to August 5, 1888; age, 5 years and 10 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, about 18 qts. bran. 4 qts oat meal, 2 qts. corn and oil meal; property of P. J. Cogswell, Rochester N. Y.

Angetta 19404.—Yield of milk, 275 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 4 oz.; test made June 9 to 15, 1887; age, 5 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 600 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 16 lbs. bran; property of A. H. Cooley, Little Britain, N. Y.



Koffee's Lily 25515.—Yield of milk, 134 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3½ oz.; test made from June 7 to 14, 1887; age, 3 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. corn and oats, 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.



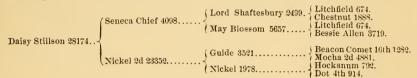
Nutley Darling 22412.—Yield of milk, 251 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3½ oz.; test made from Nov. 9 to 16, 1887; age, 4 years, 3 months; estimated weight of cow, 800 lbs; grain fed during test, 11 lbs. corn meal, 9 lbs. ground oats, 10 lbs. middlings, 2 lbs. oil meal and 1 lb. pea meal per day; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

	/ Duko of Darlington 9460	Sarpedon 930	Mercury 432. Europa 176.
Nutley Darling 22412.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Duke of Darlington 2460} \\ \end{array} \right\}$	Eurotas 2454	Rioter 2d 469, imp. Europa 176.
	Nutley Alma 13581	Snap (F. S. 254 J. H. B.) St. Clémentaise	· -
		(F. S. 412 J. H. B.)	

Cricket's Minnie 26270.—Yield of milk, 106 lbs.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3½ oz.; test made from January 2 to 9, 1888; age, 4 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 20 quarts corn and oats, ground, equal parts; property of Wm. J. Webster, Columbia, Tenn.

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 \begin{array}{c} \text{Prince Harry 5176} \\ \text{Cricket's Minnie 26270} \end{array} \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \text{Prince Harry 5176} \\ \text{Coonie 7817} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Top-Sawyer 1404} \\ \text{Duchess of Bloomfield} \\ \text{3653} \end{array} \\ \text{Trocadero 1422} \\ \text{Lily 7th 4711}. \end{array} \\ \text{Cricket of Belle Vue} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Stord Lawrence 1414} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{Lawrence 61} \\ \text{Lady Mary 1148, imp.} \end{array} \\ \text{Beauty of Belle Vue 6953, imp.} \end{array}
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Daisy Stillson 28174.—Yield of milk, 225 lbs.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from October 8 to 15, 1886; age, 4 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 950 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. oats, 2 qts. corn meal, 4 qts. middlings and 2 qts. bran; property of Peter D. Hulst, East Penfield, N. Y.



Khedive's Fancy 18180.—Yield of milk, 219 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 28 to July 4, 1886; age, 9 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 7 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. oil meal, 4 qts. crushed oats and 4 qts. shorts; property of F. C. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I.

Lady Monmouth 15173.—Yield of milk, 258 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from June 10 to 16, 1887; age, 7 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 12 lbs. bran; property of A. H. Cooley, Little Britain, N. Y.

Lady Monmouth 15173	Prince of Warren 1512 Southampton 117, imp. Golddrop 222, imp.		
	Monmouth Duchess 4th 7129	Optimus 1607	Sir Charles 131. Carrie 3894.
		Monmouth Duchess 3895	Hector 129.

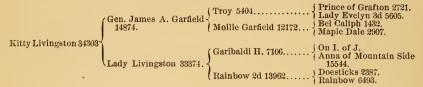
Coma 29330.—Yield of milk, 223 lbs. 9 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from May 17 to 24, 1886; age, 4 years and 9 months; property of Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa.

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Combination 4389. { Polonius 2513. } Sarpedon 930. { Leda 799. } McClellan 4th 85. Mel 2d 57. } Metella 3905. { Mogul 532, imp. } Clio 2d 1248. } Second Iron Duke 202.
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Alice McClellan 25237.—Yield of milk, 233 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from March 23 to 30, 1888; age, 5 years; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. oil meal, 2 lbs. middlings and 4 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

aziico zacololida aoadiii	(Snedens 4882	Ash Bud 3317	Niobe Duke 2364. Ash Leaf 5423. Narragansett 536. Bessie 1417.
		Trusty of Glastonbury - 1963. Flash 4653	Hughes 954. Daze 2524. Hughes 954. Lady Dash 2523.

Kitty Livingston 34303.—Yield of milk, 145 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from Nov. 22 to 29, 1887; age, 3 years; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 10 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. oil meal, 2 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.



Albert's Lilley 19489.—Yield of milk, 21½ qts. per day; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from March 23 to 29, 1887; age, 4 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed during test, 2 qts. corn meal, 2 qts. pea meal, 8 qts. ground oats, 1 qt. oil meal and 8 qts. middlings; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.

Albert's Lilley 19489	Albert Rex 7724	Duke of Darlington 2460 Couch's Lily 3237	(Sarpedon 930,) Eurotas 2454, (Albert 44,) Lily Dale 3236,
	Lilley Rex 9852	Prince of M. 2811	Rex 1330. May Abelle 3932. Champion of America 2d 2425. Lilley Russ 4543.

Lady Livingston 33374.—Yield of milk, 202 lbs.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from December 30, 1886, to January 5, 1887; age, 3 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 4 qts. corn meal, 4 qts. oats, 1 qt. oil meal and 8 qts. bran, daily; property of George E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y.

T - 3- T ! ! 000#4	Garibaldi H. 7106 } On I. of J. Anna of Mountain Side 15544, imp.		
	Rainbow 2d 13962	Doesticks 2387	§ Peter Norman 1238, Dolly 1556. § Peter Norman 1238. Rachael 3d 2261.

Bessie Russ 2d 14649.—Yield of milk, 196 lbs. 15 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 1½ oz.; test made from May 1 to 7, 1887; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 qts. ground oats and corn; property of Morgan & Brown, Columbia, Tenn.

Bessie Russ 2d 14649.	Bullion 2d 5246	Bullion 3079	Chief Justice 2d 1643. Hilda B. 3952. Chief Justice 252. Hilda 942.
	Bessie Russ 14648	Bullion 3079 Nellie D. 3871	Chief Justice 2d 1643. Hilda B. 3952. Chief Justice 252. Nellie A. 1002.

King's Antoinette 40456.—Yield of milk, 102 lbs.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from July 17 to 24, 1887; age, 2 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 qts. bran, 4 qts. corn meal, 1 qt. pea meal; property of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va.

$$\begin{cases} \text{King 2d 11570.} & \begin{cases} \text{King (P. S. 238 J. H. B.)} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Young Prince} \\ \text{(P. S. 182 J. H. B.)} \end{cases} \\ \text{Fill Pail 24341, imp.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Caribaldi.} & \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \text{Pretender} \\ \text{(P. S. 187 J. H. B.)} \end{cases} \\ \text{Castaledes} & \end{cases}$$

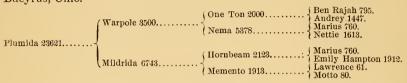
$$\begin{cases} \text{Castaledes} \\ \text{(F. S. 2876 J. H. B.)} \end{cases}$$

Vera of Briarcliff 28687.—Yield of milk, 129 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from April 30 to May 7, 1887; age, 2 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. oil meal, 4 lbs. middlings and 4 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Sultan's Sultane 32854.—Yield of milk, 186 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from May 29 to June 5, 1888; age, 3 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 3 qts. oat meal and 3 qts. bran; property of M. H. Messchert, Douglassville, Pa.

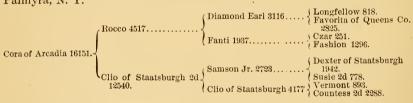
Landseer's Fancy 2d 43184.—Yield of milk, 103 lbs. 3 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. ½ oz.; test made from May 25 to June 1, 1888; age, 1 year, 10 months and 20 days; estimated weight, 600 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 quarts of corn and oats; property of Messrs. Webster & Morrow & Son, Columbia, Tenn.

Plumida 23621.—Yield of milk, 153 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs. ½ oz.; test made from May 13 to 20, 1887; age, 3 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 820 lbs.; blue grass pasture only; property of Thos. C. Beer, Bucyrus, Ohio.



Jersey Lily 14044.—Yield of milk, 246 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs.; test made from May 22 to 29, 1886; age, 7 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. bran and malt sprouts; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Cora of Arcadia 16151.—Yield of milk, 200 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 15 lbs.; test made from July 14 to 21, 1886; age, 5 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; pasture only, no grain; property of Jacob Lusk, East Palmyra, N. Y.

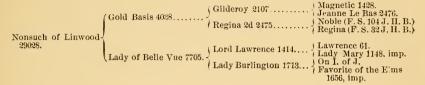


Azuline 2d 3888.—Yield of milk, 238 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 15¾ oz.; test made from Oct. 8 to 14, 1886; age, 11 years and 10 months; grain fed daily, boiled cotton-seed, corn meal and bran; property of W. B. Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.

Louisa Deming 23469.—Yield of milk, 230 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 15 oz.; test made from March 23 to 29, 1887; age, 3 years and 5½ months; grain fed during test, 4 lbs. ground oil cake, 3 lbs. ground oats, 7 lbs. wheat bran, 4 lbs. corn meal, daily; property of Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, Bristol, Conn.

	Tunxes Chief 3705	Saugatuck 1144	Manfred 510. Rose Standish 1865. Success 2097. S. Hart's Belle 4396.
Louisa Deming 23469.	Lydia Deming 4399	Ishmael Hurd 1548	Major Tunxes 1547. Buck's Kate 3463. Climax 1249. Dickinson's Belle 4395.

Nonsuch of Linwood 29028.—Yield of milk, 209 lbs. 3 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 14½ oz.; test made from July 22 to 29, 1888; age, 3 years and 11 months; weight, 720 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. bran, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. cotton-seed meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.



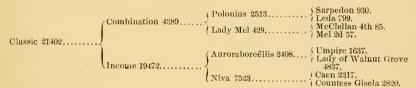
Etta M. 2d 30820.—Yield of milk, 287 lbs. 2 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 14 oz.; test made from April 23 to 30, 1888; age, 4 years and 5 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 quarts ground oats and corn, equal parts; property, of D. D. Perry, Peabody, Kansas.

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Etta M. 2d 30820....

Gold Mine 7272...

| Applied Fraction | Duke (P. S. 76 J. H. B.) | Regina (F. S. 32 J. H. B.) |
| Corian 6465...
| Corian 6465...
| Rodney 1941...
| Corian 6465...
| Regina (F. S. 32 J. H. B.) |
| Rosette (F. S. 1232 J. H. B.) |
| Rosette (F. S. 1232 J. H. B.) |
| Lenape Chief 1052. |
| Undine 1703. |
| Voung Brunette 5438... | Excelsion of Jersey 949. |
| Bennette 3141.
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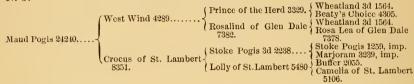
Classic 21402.—Yield of milk, 216 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 13½ oz.; test made from April 20 to 27, 1888; age, 5 years; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4½ lbs. pea meal, 3 lbs. oil meal, 4½ lbs. oat meal and 4 lbs. bran; property of H. M. Baum, Frankfort, Ind.



Pansy Blossom 22413.—Yield of milk, 315 lbs. 1 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 13½ oz.; test made from June 3 to 10, 1888; age, 5 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 1 gallon of mill feed; property of W. Gettys, Athens, Tenn.

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 \begin{array}{c} \text{Rex 1330.} & \{ \text{Colt Jr. 825.} \\ \text{Conch's Lily 3237.} \\ \text{Couch's Lily 3237.} \\ \text{Couch's Lily 3237.} \\ \text{Lord Bronx 2d 1730.} \\ \text{Belle of Saybrook 6875.} \\ \text{Dyc's Pansy Buttercup} \\ \{ \text{Cussewago 6636.} \\ \text{Odona 4800.} \\ \text{Glenmore Belle 4801.} \\ \} \\ \text{Saladin 447.} \\ \text{Lucy Hausa 2122.} \\ \end{array}
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Maud Pogis 24240.—Yield of milk, 207 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 12¾ oz.; test made from August 2 to 8, 1886; age, 3 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 775 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4½ lbs. corn meal, 3 lbs. bran, 4 lbs. oat meal and 2½ lbs. oil meal; property of Frederick Loeser, Somerville, N. J.



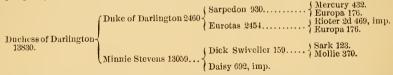
Rioter's Zoe 19769.—Yield of milk, 239 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 12 oz.; test made from June 21 to 27, 1887; age, 4 years, 3 months; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test, 25 lbs., daily, of mixed corn-hearts. oil meal, oats and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

	Stoke Pogis 5th 5987) Stoke Pogis 1259, imp.) Marjoram 3239, imp.	
Rioter's Zoe 19769	Cialdan Zan 2005	Golden Ear 1025	Faust 503. Gala 1375.
	Golden Zoe 3975	Zoe Mou 2704	Partisan 235. Zoe Le Bas 1338.

Louise of Lawnfield 14151.—Yield of milk, 268 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 11½ oz.; test made from March 31 to April 7, 1885; age, 6 years; property of Wm. S. Loomis, Holyoke, Mass.

1.1151 .	Duke of Argyle 1517	Nestor 773 Marilla 2899	Albert 44. Lady Mel 429. Le Brocq 752. Vinnie 1945.
	Duchess of Argyle 2d- 7568.	Star of Bethlehem 1693. Duchess of Argyle 3758.	(Rob Roy 17, imp.) Jenny 4th 132. (Jack Dasher 932.) Berlin Daisy 3759.

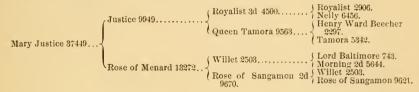
Duchess of Darlington 13830.—Yield of milk, 274 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from Oct. 17 to 23, 1886; age, 8 years; weight, 780 lbs.; grain fed, 30 lbs. daily of mixed corn-hearts, oats, oil meal and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.



Southern Daisy 38292.—Yield of milk, 108 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 11 oz.; test made from May 27 to June 3, 1888; age, 2 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 qts. oats and corn; property of Morgan & Brown, Columbia, Tenn.

Princess of Trinity 23641, imp.—Yield of milk, 248 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 10 oz.; test made from June 24 to July 1, 1885; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 1,075 lbs.; no grain fed; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

Mary Justice 37449.—Yield of milk, 260 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9½ oz.; test made from March 3 to 10, 1888; age, 3 years and 10 months; weight, 925 lbs.; grain fed daily, 3 lbs. oil meal and 15 lbs. middlings; property of J. B. Allen & Son, Delavan, Ill.

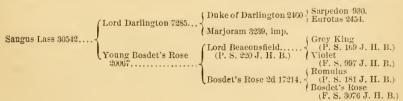


Carlo's Daisy 16702.—Yield of milk, 153 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9½ oz.; test made from April 6 to 13, 1888; age, 7 years; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. middlings and 1 lb. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

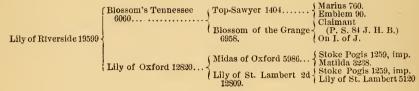
Laundress 2d 24649.—Yield of milk, 138 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from Dec. 1 to 8, 1887; age, 4 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. bran. 2 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Lannuress an amount	Sir Joseph Peck 4978	Dainty Boy 2955 Mel 6th 2041.	§ Pierrot 636. § Dainty 796. § Rob Roy 17, imp. § Mel 37.
	Laundress 13867	Brown Duke 2190 Lady Caroline 2d 7628	Chelten Duke 924. Black Bess 1788. Bellini 1017. Lady Caroline 3674.

Saugus Lass 30542.—Yield of milk, 238 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from October 4 to 11, 1888; age, 4 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 10 lbs. oats, 10 lbs. corn meal, 14 lbs. shorts and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass.



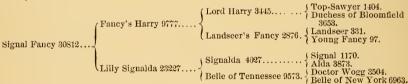
Lily of Riverside 19599.—Yield of milk, 214 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from March 28 to April 3, 1887; age, 4 years, 1½ months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 qts., mixed, of ground corn, oats and ship stuff and 2 qts. oil meal; property of H. G. Westlake, Hillsdale, N. Y.



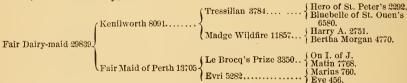
Golden Trudie 34535.—Yield of milk, 157 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 9 oz.; test made from April 11 to 18, 1888; age, 7 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 2 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. corn-hearts, 2 lbs. bran, 1 lb. oil meal and 1 lb. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Golden Trudie 24525 -	Gold Finder 2225	Humboldt River 2137 Jerry 15, imp. Hattie 2d 740. Lady Guilford 5066 Rubric 423. Jersey 3260.
	Trudie 277	Glengary 316. Jupiter 93. Edna 807. Saturn 94. Edith 2d 805. Edith 167.

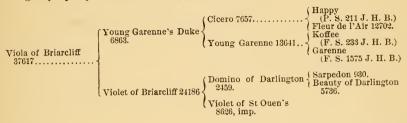
Signal Fancy 30812.—Yield of milk, 106 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 85% oz.; test made from Feb. 12 to 19, 1888; age, 2 years and 8 months; estimated weight, 900 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 gallons corn and oats, equal parts, and 1 qt. cotton-seed meal; property of Webster & Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn.



Fair Dairy-maid 29839.—Yield of milk, 182 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from Feb. 13 to 19, 1887; age, 2 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. crushed oats, 1½ lbs. corn meal, 1½ lbs. pea meal, 1 lb. oil meal and 2 lbs. shorts; property of C. W. H. Eicke, West Monterey, Pa.



Viola of Briarcliff 37617.—Yield of milk, 152 lbs. 9 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from May 31 to June 7, 1888; age, 2 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 650 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal and 4 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.



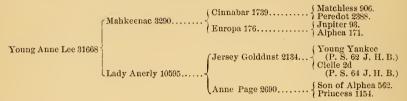
Maid of Berlin 12746.—Yield of milk, 157 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from April 14 to 21, 1887; age, 7 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. middlings and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Brown Coomassie 20322.—Yield of milk, 163 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 8 oz.; test made from May 2 to 8, 1887; age, 6 years and 2 months; grain fed during test, 18 lbs., daily, of mixed corn, oats and middlings; property of George E. Jones, Litchfield, Conn.

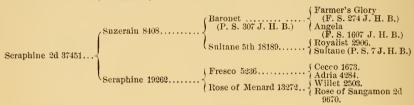
Milkgood 27828.—Yield of milk, 210 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 7½ oz.; test made from May 30 to June 6, 1888; age, 4 years; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, oil meal 2 lbs. 6 oz., pea meal 1 lb. 11 oz., bran 2 lbs. 8 oz., ground oats 4 lbs. 10 oz.; property of H. M. Baum, Frankfort, Ind.

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Duke (F. S. 237 J. H. B.)
                                                      Orange Peel.
                                                                                  Young Rose 2d
                                                        (P. S. 288 J. H. B.)
                          Lemon Peel of Franche-
                                                                                    (P. S. 202 J. H. B.)
                            ville (P. S. 439 J. II. B.)
                                                      Cyprus
(F. S. 2089 J. H. B.)
Milkgood 27828....
                                                                                 Orange Peel
                                                                                 (F. S. 129 J. H. B.)
Les Cateaux
                                                      Nonpareil
                                                        (P. S. 37 J. H. B.)
                         Tomboy 24348...
                                                                                    (F. S. 487 J. H. B.)
                                                      Beauty
                                                        (F. S. 1573 J. H. B.)
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Young Anne Lee 31668.—Yield of milk, 212 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 7 oz.; test made from July 5 to 11, 1887; age, 4 years and 2 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 8 lbs. bran; property of A. H. Cooley, Little Britain, N. Y.



Seraphine 2d 37451.—Yield of milk, 212 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from May 25 to June 1, 1887; age, 3 years and 7 days; weight, 780 lbs.; grain fed daily, from 6 to 10 qts. corn-hearts; property of J. B. Allen & Son, Delayan, Ill.



Como of Briarcliff 35849.—Yield of milk, 155 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from May 31 to June 7, 1888; age, 2 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 650 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal and 4 lbs. middlings; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Prince's Nellie 23719.—Yield of milk, 234 lbs. 12 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from May 24 to 31, 1888; age, 5 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 13 lbs. oats and corn chop; property of E. E. Harrison, West Liberty, Iowa.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Iowa Prince 2727.} \\ \text{Prince's Nellie 23719.} \end{array} \begin{cases} \text{Iowa Prince 2727.} \\ \text{Nellie Harrison 2d 23093} \end{cases} \\ \text{Sweepstakes Duke 1905.} \begin{cases} \text{Merry Boy} \\ (\text{P. S. 61 J. H. B.}) \\ \text{Superb} \\ (\text{F. S. 353 J. H. B.}) \\ \text{imp.} \end{cases} \\ \text{Alton Prince 1994.} \\ \text{Nellie Harrison 23092.} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} \text{King of the Prairie 1981.} \\ \text{Alton Prince 1994.} \\ \text{Capt. Muldoon 2489.} \\ \text{Capt. Muldoon 2489.} \\ \text{Lolly 2700.} \end{cases}$$

Champion Flower 20887.—Yield of milk, 226 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 6 oz.; test made from July 5 to 11, 1886; age, 4 years and 8 months; grain fed daily, a mixture of boiled cotton-seed, corn meal and bran; property of W. B. Montgomery, Starkville, Miss.

Champion Flower	Champion of America 1567.	May Boy 705	Crocus 1787. Living Storm 173. Dolly 2d 1020.
	April Flower 4421	The Hnb 1009	Motley 515. Bessie 139. Mr. Micawber 556. Magnolia 2543.

Redacta 26954.—Yield of milk, 197 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 5 oz.; test made from March 13 to 20, 1887; age, 3 years and 9 months; estimated weight, 975 lbs.; grain fed daily, 13 qts. corn meal, oats and ship stuff and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of H. G. Westlake, Hillsdale, N. Y.

	Millennium 4791		
	Hillsdale Gem 16640	Sonnambula 3750 Kate Bashford 15982) Omri 2916.) Silkweed 3200.) Peterkin 2451.) Ernania 7550.

Lady Delphine 28460.—Yield of milk, 277 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from June 25 to July 1, 1888; age, 8 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 1,000 lbs.; grain fed daily, 9 lbs. corn meal, 9 lbs. oil meal, 4½ lbs. bran, 3 lbs. middlings and 3 lbs. ground oats; property of A. D. McBride, Rochester, N. Y.

Lady Delphine 28460.	Baldwin's Frolic 13840.	Koba Jr. 2471	Koba 416. La Roc 1061. Bedford 1084. Lady Emma 4892.
	Lady Sarah 4931	Pride of Guilford 2138 Lita 4930	Humboldt River 2137. Jersey 3260. Humboldt River 2137. Jersey 3260.

Venice 18192, imp.—Yield of milk, 250 lbs. 11 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from June 10 to 17, 1886; age, 7 years and 4 months; estimated weight, 1,075 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6 qts. shorts, daily; property of T. R. Proctor, Utica, N. Y.

Juliette Guion 13143.—Yield of milk, 187 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from Dec. 1 to 8, 1887; age, 6 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 8 lbs. bran and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.

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Juliette Guion 13143...

Walnut Chief 3130..... Grand Duke Alexis 1040. Victorine Lachaise 2740, imp.

Lucilla 2735, imp.

Lord Lawrence 1414... Lady Mary 1148, imp.

Oma 5067.... Edic No. 2, 2824.
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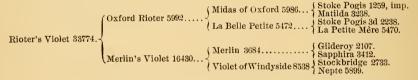
Gilderoy's Enid 32924.—Yield of milk, 235 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 4 oz.; test made from May 18 to 25, 1888; age, 4 years; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 18 lbs. ground oats and corn; property of Webster & Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn.

Gilderoy's Enid 32924	Gilderoy 2107	Magnetic 1428 Jeanne Le Bas 2476	(Islander 561. (Azalea 1443.) Noble (F. S. 71 J. H. B.) (Dairy Pride (F.S. 348 J.H.B.)
	Enid 3d 19582	Bul-Bul 3194 Enid 1482	Magnetic 1428. Flora 61. Rajah 340. Eliza 619.

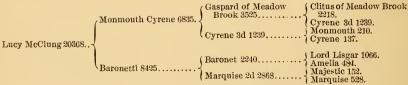
Hennette 11624.—Yield of milk, 144 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 3½ oz.; test made from Dec. 11 to 18, 1887; age, 8 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 750 lbs.; grain fed daily, 8 lbs. corn meal, 2 lbs. oil meal and 8 lbs. bran; property of James Stillman, Sing Sing, N. Y.



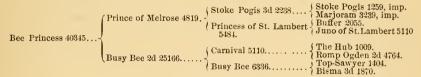
Rioter's Violet 33774.—Yield of milk, 154 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from August 21 to 27, 1887; age, 2 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 650 lbs.; grain fed during test, 6 qts. oats and 8 qts. bran, daily; property of Chas. E. Hill, Denver, Col.



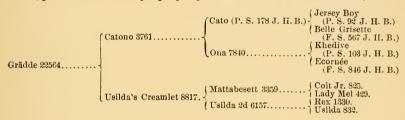
Lucy McClung 20368.—Yield of milk, 204 lbs. 13 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 3 oz.; test made from May 13 to 20, 1887; age, 5 years and 7 months; estimated weight, 850 lbs.; grain fed daily, 3½ gallons ground oats and corn; property of W. Gettys, Athens, Tenn.



Bee Princess 40345.—Yield of milk, 201 lbs. 7 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 258 oz.; test made from May 20 to 27, 1888; age, 3 years and 10 days; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 12 qts. of corn, bran, oats and cotton-seed, ground together; property of M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas.



Grädde 22564.—Yield of milk, 187 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from Feb. 21 to 27, 1888; age, 5 years and 9 days; weight, 910 lbs.; grain fed during test, 3 lbs. oats, 12 lbs. corn meal, 3¾ lbs. middlings and 2¼ lbs. oil meal, daily; property of Mrs. A. N. Martin, Summit, N. J.



Mildred of M. 15548.—Yield of milk, 264 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from May 19 to 25, 1886; age, 4 years and 8 months; estimated weight of cow, 900 lbs.; grain fed during test, 30 lbs., daily, of mixed corn-hearts, oil meal, oats and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

Mildred of M 15548 -	Rabbi 2496	Jachin 1220	Yankee 1003. Jenuie 3d 2244. Mack 722. Plenty 950.
	Pauline 3d 8296	Lord Lisgar 1066	Victor Hugo 197. Pauline 494. On I. of J. Hebe 489, imp.

Aggie of St. Lambert 37085.—Yield of milk, 134 lbs. 4 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 2½ oz.; test made from May 28 to June 4, 1888; age, 3 years and 1 month; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed daily, 20 qts. of a mixture of corn, oats, middlings and oil meal; property of P. J. Cogswell, Rochester, N. Y.

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Aggie of St. Lambert

Aggie of St. Lambert

Polly of St. Lambert

28665.

Rubano 8806.

Sir George of St. Lam- Stoke Pogis 3d 2238.

Nina of St. Lambert
12963.

Hugo of St. Lambert
13458.

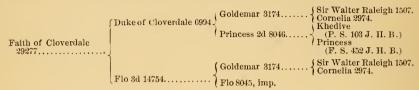
Hugo of St. Lambert
13458.

Rosalind 1317.

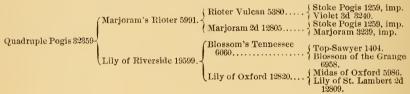
Victor Hugo 197.

Reauty 1319.
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Faith of Cloverdale 29277.—Yield of milk, 128 lbs. 5½ oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 2 oz.; test made from March 15 to 21, 1887; age, 2 years and 5 months; grain fed during test, 6 qts. corn meal, 6 qts. oat meal, 2 qts. oil meal, daily; property of Archer N. Martin, Summit, N. J.



Quadruple Pogis 32359.—Yield of milk, 140 lbs. 13 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 1½ oz.; test made from Feb. 8 to 15, 1888; age, 2 years and 11 months; estimated weight, 925 lbs.; grain fed daily, 14 lbs. mixed ground corn, oats and ship stuff and 2 lbs. oil meal; property of H. G. Westlake, Hillsdale, N. Y.



Sweet Leona B. 21934.—Yield of milk, 248 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 1½ oz.; test made from Aug. 1 to 7, 1887; age, almost 4 years; estimated weight, 800 lbs.; grain fed during test. 30 lbs., daily, of mixed cornhearts, oil meal, oats and middlings; property of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.

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Sweet Leona B. 21934 { Stoke Pogis 5th 5987... { Stoke Pogis 1259, imp. | Marjoram 3239, imp. | Thorndale 2582.......... { Katinka 5264. | Yankee 1003. | Marjoram of Staatsburgh }
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Pearl of Oakwood 37722.—Yield of milk, 186 lbs. 10 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. 1 oz.; test made from Aug. 15 to 22, 1888; age, 2 years and 6 months; weight, 762 lbs.; grain fed daily, 4 lbs. bran, 5 lbs. corn meal and 6 lbs. oat meal; property of Jacob L. Thomas, Knoxville, Tenn.

Venna's Zeka 26670.—Yield of milk, 146 lbs. 8 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. ½ oz.; test made from Feb. 10 to 17, 1888; age, 4 years and 3 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, about 3 gallons of ground feed, corn and oats; property of Webster & Morrow & Son, Nashville, Tenn.

Venna's Zeka 26670		Nigel Bruce 4124 Daisy Queen 9619	(Hadfield's Nelson 2223.) Pattie Mc. 4th 4755. Khedive (P. S. 103 J. H. B.) On I. of J.
	Venna 9525	Tormentor 3533	Khedive (P. S. 103 J. H. B.) Angela (F. S. 1607 J. H. B.) Mandarin 1041. Bathsheba 2556.

Mab of Deerfoot 3d 15345.—Yield of milk, 231 lbs. 3 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. ½ oz.; test made April 9 to 15, 1887; age, 6 years and 5 months; fed during test, 6 lbs. wheat bran and middlings, 2¾ lbs. corn and oat meal and 1¼ lbs. oil meal, twice daily; property of N. N. Palmer, Brodhead, Wis.

Mab of Deerfoot 3d	Deerfoot Boy 1926	Albion 490 Daisy of Deerfoot 3182.	On I. of J. Bonfanti 388, Czar 273, Fanny 675.
		Jersey Boy 272 Milly 3588) Czar 273.) Fanny 675.

Scepter's Beauty 23234.—Yield of milk, 107 lbs. 14 oz.; yield of butter, 14 lbs. ½ oz.; test made from Nov. 15 to 22, 1888; age, 5 years and 6 months; estimated weight, 700 lbs.; grain fed daily, 16 qts. corn and cob meal; property of Maury Jersey Farm, Columbia, Tenn.

Snap's Dainty 18958.—Yield of milk, 203 lbs.; yield of butter, 14 lbs.; test made from Aug. 19 to 26, 1886; age, 5 years and 5 months; grain fed daily, 4 qts. corn meal, 8 qts. ground oats, 5 qts. shorts and 1 qt. oil meal; property of W. H. Haley, North Wilmington, Mass.



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Beatrice Cenci 16629—Chingauk 2312, Cecilia 5715—Dam of Alpheon's Belle 27194
Beauty of Snipsic 22909—Coventry Boy 5847, Pride of Snipsic 22306—Dam of
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Belle Dawson 8270—Commodore Roxbury 1586, Mount Lebanon 4457—Dam of
Belle Yakout 38020 16 lbs. 13 oz.
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Belnina 19189
Belle Warren 7978—Prince of Warren 1512, Erica 2970—Dam of Belle's Esperanza 12053
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Buckwheat 13840—Mirth 1181, Begum 7029—Dam of Preference 26343
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Castaledes (F. S. 2876 J. H. B.)—Dam of Lady Antoinette 24391 21 lbs. 6 oz.
*Celestia 1898—Sire on Island of Jersey, Pearldrop 1409—Dam of Celestia 2d 29482
*Chansonnette 5695—Westchester 1266, Clochette d'Or 5696—Dam of Chansonnette 2d 29672
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Chronicle 21625—Young George 3413, Miss Millie 12264—Dam of Transcript 31867
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*Clio of Staatsburgh 2d 12540—Samson Jr. 2723, Clio of Staatsburgh 4177 —Dam of Cora of Arcadia 16151
Clochette d'Or 5696—Duke 404, Emma Washington 1663—Dam of Chansonnette 5695
Clover Bud 4074—Monitor 878, Clover Blossom 4057—Dam of Clover Bud 4th 18992
Cocotte 11958—Hero (P. S. 90 J. H. B.), Belle (F. S. 302 J. H. B.)—Dam of

Coma 29330—Combination 4389, Metella 3905—Dam of Period 42640
*Cora of Lebanon 11637—Lucullus 2695, Gazellette 2d 6032—Dam of Cora of Hillside 25253
Countess (F. S. 1302 J. H. B.)—Dam of Bijou Ogston 8210
Cricket of Belle Vue 9570—Lord Lawrence 1414, Beauty of Belle Vue 6953—Dam of Cricket's Minnie 26270
Crocus of St. Lambert 8351—Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, Lolly of St. Lamber 5480—Dam of Maud Pogis 24240
Daffy Wilcox 4046—Wethersfield 966, Daffy 2669—Dam of Daffy Wilcox 2d 18317 15 lbs. 5 oz.
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Donna Fay 6294—Bluetooth 1821, Trudie 2d 4084—Dam of Donna Signal 29407
Dorine 7456—Palmerston 2463, Jaqueline 2164—Dam of Dorine's Brunette 29309
*Duchess of Argyle 2d 7568—Star of Bethlehem 1693, Duchess of Argyle 3758—Dam of Louise of Lawnfield 14151
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Lady Antoinette 24391—Garibaldi (P. S. 242 J. H. B.), Castaledes (F. S. 2876 J. H. B.)—Dam of King's Antoinette 40456
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*Lady Cornwall 7179, imp.—Dam of Cornwall Maid 19024
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DIFFERENCES

IN

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

 $\mathrm{B} \Upsilon$

HENRY E. ALVORD.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLUB BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR.



DIFFERENCES IN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BY HENRY E. ALVORD.

Milk is a fluid, and has been so regarded from time immemorial. It has been bought and sold by liquid measure. And in referring to the use of milk it is ordinarily spoken of as a fluid. We say commonly that we drink milk, and rarely speak of eating it. Yet milk is food rather than drink. It is the perfect food provided by Nature for the young of the most important grand division of the animal kingdom. And we know it is largely consumed as food by human beings of all ages. It is, then, as a food, that milk, and chiefly the milk of the cow, is so conspicuous in commerce and in domestic economy. But our first idea of human food is a solid substance; and although some food appears in a liquid form, it is valued for the solid matter it contains. Milk is no exception. It is a fluid because largely composed of water; but all its other constituent parts are solids, and they are what give milk its food value. Some of these constituents, the curd or caseine, the sugar and the salts or mineral matter, are dissolved in water; other parts, the fats, are in semi-solid particles, held in suspension in the fluid, causing the opaque appearance. So milk is at once a solution and an emulsion. (By "emulsion," a word itself meaning milk-like, we intend to describe a physical mixture of different substances like oil and water, which do not form a chemical union.) To thoroughly understand milk, its composition and value, it must, therefore, be examined chemically and physically.

Chemical examination reveals the fact that milk varies greatly in its composition, or, rather, in the relative quantity of its parts. By carefully evaporating the water we secure all the other parts, and these collectively are called the "total solids" of the milk. The fat may then be easily separated from the rest and its quantity determined, the remainder being what are known as "the solids not fat." These, in turn, are usually separated into caseine, sugar and salt, or ash. The netable differences in milk are in the proportion of fat

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to other solids, and of the total solids to the water. The range of total solids is from below 11 per cent. to above 20 per cent. It is unusual, however, to find pure milk from a healthy eow with much less than 12 per cent. solids, and over 16 per cent. is also uncommon. The highest record found for a single cow is 23.43 per cent., and the lowest, 10.55 per cent., the former a Jersey and the latter a Holstein; and the highest for a herd, for any length of time, is 15.45 per cent., for a herd of registered Jerseys in the State of New Jersey, tested for one full year, and the lowest, 11.77 per cent., for forty-five Dutch cattle at Proskau, for over two years, as reported by Dr. Schmoeger in the "Milch Zeitung," for 1881. The range of fat is even greater, proportionally, being from 2 per cent., or even less, to 12 per cent. But 3 per cent. is as low as allowable for pure milk from a well kept cow, and anything over 6 per cent., maintained for any length of time, is very rare. The fats of milk being included in the solids and the most variable portion, we naturally find most fat with the most solids, and the lowest fat with the lowest total solids, and vice versa. The highest and lowest records of fat which I have seen for single cows are 12.53 and 2.70 per cent., being the same animals previously referred to as showing the extreme for total solids. Both were examined at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. The highest and the lowest for a herd, 5.53 and 2.82 per cent., respectively, for Jerseys and Holsteins.

Physical examination, chiefly with a microscope, shows the condition in which the fat is held in the serum or fluid, and demonstrates great differences, in this particular, in the milk of different cows. The fat is found in globular form, myriads of these minute globules floating at will, in the otherwise colorless fluid, and giving to milk a physical character and quality quite distinct from its chemical quality. The main differences in these fat globules are in their average size and their uniformity of size as seen in different milks. It requires from 1,500 to 10,000 of these fat globules, placed side by side, to cover an inch in length; from 6,000 to 7,000 is a fair average. Sometimes, but not often, globules are found as large as 1-1000th of an inch in diameter, and in most milk there are those so minute as to be called granules, to distinguish them, and which are 1-25000th of an inch, or less, in diameter. Dr. Sturtevant, as the result of thousands of examinations, reported the average size of the fat globule in Jersey milk as 1-5252d of an inch, and in Ayrshire milk 1-7080th of an inch; the average size for Dutch or Holstein milk The larger the fat globules in any milk, the easier was still smaller. and quicker they separate from the fluid, and the more difficult it is to remix the parts; that is, the cream and the skim milk. I quote from Dr. Sturtevant on this subject of the differences in milk as regards its physical character: "The globule of the milk of the Jersey breed is larger than that of other breeds examined, and there are fewer granules; as a result, the cream rises with considerable rapidity, and so completely as to leave a very blue skim milk, which does not readily remix with the cream. The milk of the Ayrshire breed furnishes a globule intermediate in size between the Jersey and the Dutch, and a predominant feature is the presence of numerous granules, or extremely small globules, which give a white rather than a blue appearance to the skim milk. Of the three breeds we are considering, the Dutch or American-Holstein presents the smallest globule to its milk. The globules are more uniform in their size than in the Ayrshire milk, and there are fewer granules. The cream, on account of the uniformity of size of the globules, rises completely making the skim milk appear blue, and on account of their small size, the cream can be readily mixed with the skim milk by shaking." Prof. Arnold adds, on this point: "The milk of Devons closely resembles that of Jerseys; the milk of native cows is usually similar to that of Ayrshires, and the milk of Shorthorn cows somewhat resembles that of the Dutch, but the globules are larger and not so uniform in size and quality."

Investigations in another direction have determined what may be called either physiological or hygienic differences in milk. The character of the solids, and particularly of the fats and caseine. appears to differ as regards digestibility. It is believed by some that the caseine is more or less in a solid form, instead of all dissolved. and that this solid portion varies greatly in different milks. variation makes one milk much more wholesome, or easier of digestion, than another, which becomes a matter of importance in the case of infants and invalids. Furthermore, milk differs in the matter of color. Some cows, as a part of their animal economy, have the power of secreting, in various parts of the body, an orange-colored pigment. This coloring matter has a special affinity for the fatty tissues, and appears in the fats of the milk. In this respect, as stated, cows differ greatly, and the matter of color seems to have no relation whatever to the quantity or other qualities of milk. It is certain that color is in no respect an indication of the quantity of fat in a milk, or of the butter that milk will produce. Erroneous views on this point have led to undue value being placed on high-colored milk and cows producing such. Repeated trials have shown that cows whose bodies and milk are destitute of this often-prized quality yield

milk richer in the quantity and quality of butter produced from it than other cows specially selected for their high development of this peculiar attribute of color.

Although the variations in milk, as described, appear more or less among cows of the same breed, and more decidedly among animals of mixed blood, it has been well established that the contrast is most marked between pure-bred cows of the several recognized dairy breeds of cattle. The differences in the milk from these breeds is so positive as to be regarded as characteristic of the breeds themselves. Thus, high medical authority pronounces the Ayrshire milk to have special hygienic properties which adapt it, above all others, to the use of infants and invalids. The predominating feature of Guernsey milk is the deep orange color which becomes imparted to the butter. The cattle of Holland and Holstein are noted for yielding enormous quantities of milk, very low in fat and other solids, but of such physical character as to make it the best of all to transport long distances and maintain an even quality for retail city delivery. And the Channel Island cattle—the Guernseys and Jerseys—give the highest per cent. of fat and total solids, together with high color. differences which are to be found in milk and the products of milk are, then, mainly a difference of breeds. The study of the characteristics of the milk of different breeds of cattle has, therefore, a direct practical bearing, and becomes of interest to all consumers who are discriminating buyers, and to all producers whose business sense leads them to take every advantage of a discriminating market. Heretofore there has been difficulty in pursuing this study because of the lack of sufficient data. In the old records, of which there is a great mass, we have widely varying results from the examination of milk, cheese and butter; but they are valueless as bearing on the question of breed, because rarely, if ever, do such records give any history of the origin of the substances examined. Facts of a more complete and satisfactory character have been accumulating of late years, however, and while it is not unlikely that further data will cause some modification of existing averages, and the deductions to be made from them, we have now enough to at least make a very interesting subject for study and to lead to some well-defined conclusions.

My attention has been attracted, for two or three years, by the discussions of human foods, and the different ways of comparing them. I have been specially interested in noting the high position occupied by dairy products as economical articles of food. And this paper was suggested by, and is mainly based upon, certain tables, with their explanations, which are to be found in the proceedings of recent

meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Those relating to the differences of milk—or rather the variation in the food value of different milks, and comparing dairy products in this respect with other articles of food—were presented in the Economic Section of the Association, and the one on variations in butter was presented in the Chemical Section, and also contributed to the last meeting of the Society for Promoting Agricultural Science, and published in its proceedings for 1887. With such indorsement, we may rely upon the accuracy and value of these data, and may deduct some important facts from their consideration.

The tables to which attention is first invited were prepared two years ago, in connection with a discussion of "the food question," to illustrate the "Relative Values of Human Foods," upon the basis of their chemical composition. They have been amplified and rearranged within the past year, separating the long list of dairy products from the other foods, and giving a new title suited to my present use of them. (Table illustrating the Differences in Dairy Products, and comparing the latter with various other standard foods.) The figures, as presented to the American Association, remain unchanged, and they represent a very large number of authentic analyses. In relation to every article named, the composition on which its value is based is the average of all the analyses of like articles of undoubted history which could be found recorded, upon reliable authority, up to the first of July, 1887.

There are different ways of comparing human foods upon the score of economy. If one attempts to consider at once their digestibility, chemical composition and usual cost, besides other conditions which should not be ignored—nervine properties, for example—the problem becomes very complex. It is hard to define the average human stomach, and we are so much in the dark on the questions of actual digestion and assimilation of different forms of food that it is safer to drop that factor than to include it. At all events it is better to approach the subject by stages; and in this instance we consider, in combination, the chemical knowledge of foods and their market prices. The basis of comparison is all important. The necessity is apparent. of separating foods into two grand divisions, animal and vegetable, and of selecting a basis for each. It is needless to here fully explain the manner in which these tables were prepared. For the details, reference is made to the original form of publication. (Vol. xxxiv., Amer. Assoc. Advancement of Science, 1885, page 504.) The statement is sufficient, now, that pure lard, at 12 cents per pound, and average ox beef, flesh free from the bone, at 16 cents per pound,

taken as the basis, gives the average cost of the nutrients in animal foods as 72 cents per pound for protein, 12 cents for fats, and 7 cents for carbo-hydrates. This assumes the proper ratio between fats and carbo-hydrates to be 1.75 to 1; so that to combine these two, the quantity or per cent. of fat in any analyses is multiplied by 1.75 and added to the carbo-hydrates. For vegetable foods, the potato, at 60 cents per bushel, or 1 cent a pound, is the basis, and the value of vegetable protein thus fixed at 10 cents per pound, and of carbo-hydrates at 4 cents per pound.

Based upon these values, the following tables have been compiled. They give the chief nutrients, the computed value, and the average price, approximately, of 100 pounds of about thirty different dairy products, and, for comparison, an equal number of other common articles of food, one-third animal and the rest vegetable. A column is added at the right of each table, indicating by the signs plus (+) and minus (—), whether the usual selling price, as stated, is more or less than the computed food value.

Table Illustrating the Differences in Dairy Products, and Comparing the Latter with various other Standard Food Products.

MILK FROM VARIOUS DIFFERENT	Pounds	Pounds		Average	Price,
Breeds of Cows, with	Protein	Carbo- hydrates	Computed Value per	Market	Greater of
BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.	in 100 pounds.	in 100	100 pounds.	Price per	Less than
	pounds.	pounds.		100 pounds.	Value.
Cow's milk, chemists' standard	4.00	10.62	#9 00	10.05	
Cow's milk, average all an-	4.00	10.03	\$3 62	\$3 25	-a
alvses	3,41	11.23	3 24	2 79	7.
Milk of Galloway cow	5.36	8.86	4 45	3 25	-b $-a$
of Bengan cow	5.19	10.07	4 44	0 ~0	_ a
of Devon cow	4.37	12.56	4 02	3 25	a
of Jersey cow	3.98	13.88	3 82	3 50	-c
of Guernsey cow	3.97	13.63	3 81	3 50	— c
of Brittany cow	3.96	10.89	3 76	~	
of Danish cow	3.90	10.69	3 56	_	_
of Ayrshire cow	3.76	11.65	3 54	3 25	<u>—</u> а
of Shorthorn cow	3.74	11.83	3 52	3 25	<u></u> α
of Kerry cow of Dexter (Irish) cow	3.40	10.96	3 21	-	_
of Holstein cow	3.35	11.05	3 20		-
of Hollander cow	$\frac{3.15}{3.03}$	9.67	2 95	3 25	+a
of Fribourg cow	2.84	10.65	2 93	3 25	+a
of Dutch cow	2.78	$\begin{array}{c c} 11.68 \\ 11.42 \end{array}$	2 86	3 00	+d
Goats' milk	3.80	12.98	2 80 3 65	3 00	+d
Sheep's milk	7.12	14.67	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 65 \\ 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$	-	-
5KIII IIIIK (COW'S)	3.06	6.15	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 13 \\ 2 & 63 \end{bmatrix}$	1 77	
Buttermilk	3.78	5.89	2 03 3 13	1 77	— e
Condensed milk	16.07	60.06	15 77	20 00	$\frac{-}{\cdot}e$
Fream, average	3.70	48.51	6 06	12 50	+
butter, average of all	0.86	146.15	10 67	25 00	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
outter, Jersey	1.30	152.78	11 41	30 00	I
outter, Avrshire	1.40	151.81	11 42	25 00	I
outter, Holstein	2.65	143.55	11 82	25 00	I
Cheese, full cream average	27.16	55.78	23 46	15 00	<u>:</u>
Cheese, pure Jersey milk	28.18	64.81	24 48	15 00	
Cheese, half-skim	27.62	38.92	22 61	12 00	
Cheese, skim-milk	32.65	21.50	25 01	10 00	
Cheese, whey	8.88	66.91	11 08	-	_
				1	

Note.—a, at rate of 7 cents per quart; b, 6 cents per quart; c, 8 cents per quart; d, 6% cents per quart.

Table Illustrating the Differences in Dairy Products, and Comparing the Latter with various other Standard Food Products.

STANDARD ARTICLES OF HUMAN FOOD.	Pounds Protein in 100 pounds.	Pounds Carbo- hydrates in 100 pounds.	Computed Value per 100 pounds.	Average Market Price per 100 pounds.	Price, Greater or Less than Value.
Beef, without bone, average_Veal, medium fat_Mutton, fat_Pork, fat_Fowl, domestic_Hens' eggs_Salmon_Mackerel_Codfish, dried_Oysters_Fine wheat flour_Coarse wheat flour_Coarse wheat flour_Corn meal_Fine wheat bread_Coarse wheat bread_Potatoes_Rice_Beans_Pease_Cabbage_Onions_Tomatoes_Sugar, from cane_Honey_Apples_Dried apples_Peaches_Strawberries	21.39 18.88 14.80 14.54 18.49 12.55 13.10 23.42 17.90 4.95 8.91 11.27 15.50 12.17 6.82 6.23 1.79 1.81 23.56 22.63 2.95 1.68 1.25 0.35 1.29 0.39 1.06 0.65 1.07	9.08 13.89 63.73 65.35 17.54 21.74 12.67 11.83 2.25 3.27 76.12 75.79 74.37 78.02 53.69 51.32 20.84 76.61 52.10 56.25 9.24 10.99 4.66 96.73 81.43 13.74 55.97 8.48	\$16 32 14 57 15 12 15 04 14 54 10 56 10 32 17 69 13 05 3 97 4 16 4 52 2 83 3 94 4 4 51 3 24 4 51 0 66 0 61 0 31 3 90 3 39 0 59 2 35 0 57 0 45	\$16 32 15 00 15 00 16 00 16 00 10 65 30 00 10 00 8 00 10 00 2 50 3 00 1 50 4 00 4 00 5 00 1 00 2 50 3 00 1 50 4 00 5 00 1 50 2 00 2 50 6 00 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1	Value.
Grapes Banana, yellow, hard Banana, fully ripe	$0.59 \\ 1.41 \\ 4.82$	17.11 30.85 20.96	0 74 1 23 1 32	- - -	++

Note.-f, 16 cents per dozen.

Certain general explanations and remarks should be made in regard to these tables before referring to any special points of interest. In each table the first column gives the name of the article of food to which the figures on the same line apply. The remaining columns in the two tables are duplicates in their headings and objects. The column headed "Protein" gives in pounds and hundredths of a pound the average quantity found in one hundred pounds of the article named. By "protein" is meant that class of compounds, the most important of all the ingredients of food, whose four elements are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and especially nitrogen (with, perhaps, a little sulphur or phosphorus). Under the head of protein are, therefore, included what are variously called albuminoids, gela-

tinoids, nitrogenous parts, and proteids; the most familiar example of which is the albumen, or "white" of eggs. The next column, headed "Carbo-hydrates," gives likewise the quantity of this class of nutrients in one hundred pounds, expressed in pounds and decimals. These substances include sugar, starch, dextrin, digestible woody fibre, etc., which, as well as fats, are composed of the three elements, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. It should be especially noted that in these tables, to save a column and simplify their appearance, special columns for fat have been omitted, and the fats have been included in the columns of carbo-hydrates, being first reduced to an equivalent on the ratio previously stated. This accounts for the apparent anomaly of the figures in this column, in some cases -butter, for example-indicating more than one hundred pounds of carbo-hydrates in a hundred pounds of the article named (!). explanation is as given—that the fat, having the higher nutritive value, has been multiplied by 1.75 before adding to the carbo-hydrates proper. The reason undoubtedly was, that the nutritive parts of food are commonly, if not correctly, classed as flesh-forming and heat-producing, or life-sustaining. Fats and carbo-hydrates both belong to the latter class, and hence are expressed in combination. In these tables, therefore, the protein columns represent fleshforming parts of the food, and the carbo-hydrates columns, heatproducing. (It is a recognized fact that this last classification is defective in several particulars, but especially because the protein of food may be changed in the body into fats and carbo-hydrates, and serve, as do the latter, for fuel in sustaining animal heat and life.) These two columns are based upon fixed facts, determined by chemical research, and not liable to change, although slight modifications may result from adding new analyses, and the articles may, in the course of time, while maintaining the same name, acquire new characteristics. The next column, headed "Value," is based upon those before, with the rates assigned for protein and carbo-hydrates, per pound, in animal and vegetable substances, and thus gives the actual value of the nutrients in one hundred pounds each of the foods named, computed upon their chemical composition. If exceptions are taken to the assumed prices of the basic articles, it is manifest that by a simple calculation, based upon existing market rates, the columns of food values may be easily reconstructed to suit any given locality. As the figures stand, however, they are relatively correct, and serve our purpose better, in comparing different foods, than do those of the previous columns. The columns headed "Average Market Price" are simply for illustration, and will vary more or less with

time and place. The purpose of the signs in the right hand columns have already been explained.

It may be noticed that the tables do not include the mineral constituents of food, which are usually denominated the ash. No diet is complete without some mineral ingredients, and in milk for babes these are an important factor. But sooner or later after we begin to crawl—and sooner rather than later—we all, it is said, "eat our peck of dirt," so that this omission may be regarded as unimportant, and, perhaps, be thus accounted for.

For the single object of showing the differences in dairy products, and hence, for this occasion, we should have found it more satisfactory to place the fats in a separate column, and also have a column of total solids. But I thought it best to use the tables as originally published, rather than change any figures.

At this point, attention is especially invited to the demonstration given by these tables of the cheapness, when compared with their nutritive value, of nearly all dairy products (butter excepted). Skim milk, buttermilk and cheese, at their usual retail prices, are cheaper, as nutritious food, than any other article on the list, and are approached in this respect only by fresh mackerel and dried codfish. Butter is an exception, and, while it unquestionably serves special purposes in the human diet, it must, upon the basis of its chemical composition, be regarded as a delicacy or luxury, and not as a food. It ordinarily costs two or three times its real food value, and often more. Of the more solid foods not specially perishable, nothing begins to compare, in cheapness, with cheese. What shall be said of the domestic economy of America, where more butter and less cheese are consumed, per capita, than in any other nation in our zone? And what of the wisdom of the lawmakers, in some of our States and great cities, who, to escape the difficulties of regulating the milk traffic, utterly ignore the vital question of cheap and wholesome food for the poor, and, sanctioned even by boards of health, absolutely prohibit the sale of skimmed milk, and actually authorize the destruction of all that can be found!

Now, let the consideration be confined to that part of the first table which relates to milk. Great differences are here shown in the composition, and hence the value of the average milk of cows of different breeds. It is worthy of notice that the milks which, as shown in the column for carbo-hydrates, have the most fat, are, as a rule, also the richest in protein, or curd. This table indicates at once the breeds of cattle whose milk we should buy, if consumers, and which we should keep, to be the producers of milk of high quality. The milk

of the chemists' standard, "average cow's milk" (as determined by very many analyses), and of all the breeds enumerated, except four, usually sells for less than its computed value. Four breeds, all of the same general class of stock, yield milk so low in its nutrients that it is, on the average, not worth the prices at which it usually sells. This difference in value would be still more marked, if the same selling price was assigned to all milk, but special allowance is made in the table for higher prices for milk of exceptional richness, and low prices for that of poorest quality.

Manifestly, we do not buy milk, and we are foolish if we produce it, for the water it contains. The greater the proportion of water, the poorer, less valuable the milk. It is the solid portion, and that only, which gives milk its food value, and I firmly believe the time is near at hand when its commercial value will be fixed by the total solids. Indeed, a system of grading milk according to its solids, and selling it at different prices, fixed by its quality, has already been inaugurated by at least one enterprising milk dealer in Philadelphia. To illustrate: compare the milk of one of the breeds of high quality, and one of those of a low standard, with the general average. We will take the fourth from the top, the Jersey, and the fourth from the bottom, the Holstein, as being familiar breeds, and expand the figures of the table, to give the full average analyses:

KIND OF MILK.	Water.	Solids.	Casein.	Fat.	Sugar.	Ash.	Value per cwt.
Maximum, Jersey	85.18	14.82	3.98	5.06	5.03	.75	\$3 82
Mean, Average of all	87.31	12.69	3.41	3.66	4.92	.70	3 24
Minimum, Holstein	87.92	12.08	3.15	3.30	4.90	.73	2 95

A graphic illustration is more satisfactory than the mere figures. Three sets of glass jars, six in each, can be prepared so as to show respectively the component parts of one gallon of each of the three grades of milk represented by the figures in the table just above, and thus strikingly exhibit the difference in composition of these representative samples of milk.

The question may be asked: Is not this theoretical? Not at all! Excepting the single item of the relative nutritive value of fats and carbo-hydrates, everything about these tables is fact,—simply the condensed record on innumerable facts, determined by many careful men, working through a long term of years.

Is this not all scientific work? Yes, it is, mainly, the work of scientific men. But if the word "science," which to some is so repugnant, is, as it ought to be, interpreted as meaning simply the truth, or, as Davy so well defined it, as "common sense, refined and classified," there seems no reason why these records should not be accepted by the most "practical" man. While I have the most profound regard for science and scientific methods, I measure the value of both solely by their practical results. And I believe that the statements thus far made herein, accord perfectly with practical experience. They are fully substantiated by the facts developed in the dairy farming of this country, at the present time, and by its allied industry and commerce.

So far recorded facts. But now, when we come to a discussion of the lessons they teach, and seek for examples in practice, we necessarily reopen "the battle of breeds." Only facts which can easily be authenticated will be given, and comparisons will be fairly made, but it will be impossible to occupy strictly neutral ground. The question is, Which cattle produce the best milk,—the best to sell, and the best to buy? I will not attempt to further argue that the best milk is the most profitable, for seller as well as for buyer. We will take the most familiar rival dairy breeds,—the Holstein-Friesians (as now called) and the Jerseys. According to the chemists, the average milk of Holstein cows has but 12.08 per cent. of solids, including 3.30 per cent. of fat. This would barely escape the lowest legal standards that are justifiable. It will readily be understood that the probability is, that more of the milk of cows of known breeding has been from animals above the average quality, rather than below. Do practical results sustain the testimony of chemistry? Within two years, I have personally known of two herds of highly bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, many of them imported, and valued as better than the average of their breed, owned in two different States, by men of absolute integrity, and yet both these owners have suffered the penalty of the law, because the milk sold from their herds, and which they insisted was pure milk from their fine cows, fell below the local standard in their respective States. The case of Uriah Borten, of Rancocas, N. J., the facts of which have been given to the public, is another of a similar nature. I know of the case of a substantial dairy farmer, who made his whole living from his farm, and who sold off a profitable dairy herd of mixed blood, and replaced them with Holsteins, in which he invested all his savings. He did well in the sales of cattle, became a large importer, and one of the most highly esteemed expert judges of the "blacks and whites" in his section of the country. Lately he surprised his neighbors by selling out his purebred cattle, stocking his farm with grade Jerseys, and resuming his old dairy business. Upon being asked to explain, he stated that he was unwilling to continue selling to other people, as fine dairy stock, animals which in his own practice had proved to be unprofitable; that he had lost, by keeping Holsteins as his dairy herd, about as much as he had made trading in them, and resolved to return to stock that could be kept at a profit. Another case, with the details of which I am familiar, is this: A man, whose name you would all recognize, owns a large farm near one of our principal cities, well adapted for milk production. He had a stock of Jersevs and grade Jerseys, and mixed-bloods, or "natives," and bought a good milk route, on which he disposed of their products. demand soon exceeded his supply, and upon the advice of friends, he purchased Holstein-Friesians to increase his herd. Fancying the fine, large animals newly acquired, and having ample means, he sold off all but three or four of his Jersey cows, and, with this exception, stocked up entirely with Holsteins, buying at high prices from several of the most celebrated breeders in America. Almost immediately his milk route began to run down, and he had nearly lost his whole trade before he became satisfied of his mistake, and began to sell Holsteins and buy Jerseys. Now I see his name, every few weeks, as the buyer of registered Jerseys, from the most noted deep-milking families. I was lately told by the farmer of this gentleman, that the latter had become fully convinced as to which breed of cows gave the best milk, and were the ones best adapted to a profitable milkselling business. Our table gives, for average Holstein milk, total solids, 12.08, and fats, 3.30. Not long ago I saw the record of the analyses of twelve samples of milk, from five exceptionally fine Holstein cows-none better anywhere-and one or more being at the time of examination specially fed to produce rich milk for a butter trial. The work was done by an eminent chemist, and the average result was, total solids, 10.93, and fats, 2.84. Analyses of the milk of a herd of Holsteins near Philadelphia, given by the owners, in 1884, averaged for total solids, for April, 11.33; May, 11.59; June, 11.64 -all on liberal rations of substantial and good milk producing food. At the State Experiment Station in Wisconsin, examinations of Holstein milk gave total solids, 11.28, and fat, 2.88. For three consecutive years, at the Royal Dairy Show in London, the milk of the Holsteins exhibited has been tested and found to average, total solids, 11.80, and of this 2.97 per cent. was fat. Such milk cannot be sold, under

the laws of the State of New York, outside the county in which it is produced.

Let us see if milk of a better quality cannot be found. The chemists' average for Jersey milk, according to our table, is for total solids, 14.82, and for fats, 5.06. As before remarked, this may be a little high. and for the reasons stated. But I have in my possession the record of more than a year, of weekly tests made of the milk sent to Philadelphia daily, for sale, from a herd of registered Jersey cows, owned by Mr. H. Lippincott, of Cinnaminson, N. J. The dealer who receives this milk, on some day in every week, according to his fancy, samples the milk and has the total solids chemically determined. The record for the herd for a year just closed, shows a range from 13.13 one week in June, to 16.16 in January, and an average for the year of 14.76 per cent. total solids. This comes pretty well up to our standard (only 6-100ths of 1 per cent. short), and the record would undoubtedly have been higher but for the fact that a full half of the herd were heifers with their first calves. In passing, it may be well to notice that this record shows what always proves true, that the lowest per cent. of solids in a year is at the flush of June pasturage and during the heat and flies of July and August, and the best milk is from good Winter feed. Mr. Lippincott's monthly averages were as follows: June, 14.10; July, 13.83; August, 14.03; December, 15.21; January, 15.46; February, 15.19. There is a still better record for a whole year. The dealer who handles Mr. Lippincott's milk also has the product of Mr. John P. Hutchinson's herd of registered Jerseys, at Georgetown, N. J., and has made similar tests of that milk. Although the details are not given, this dealer, Mr. George Abbott, Jr., of Philadelphia, informs me by letter that for the entire year of 1886, the milk from Mr. Hutchinson's herd averaged 15.45 per cent. solids. This is more than one-half per cent. above the standard of the table. He adds, as further examples, the following averages of solids, for the year 1886, in the milk of certain herds handled by him, and says, "These are first class representative herds of the breeds named, and the averages are for the entire year": Registered Jerseys, 14.37, 14.49, 14.77, 14.80, and 14.93; registered Guernseys, 14.61, 14.68, and 15.14 per cent. The average of the ten herds examined by Mr. Abbott is 14.80, which is a practical endorsement of the table, or the average as fixed by science.

During a long period of close observation at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, where the milk from several unregistered Jersey cows was tested daily, the total solids averaged 14.45, ranging from 13.70 to 15.90. During the trial a great variety of food was used,

sometimes being intentionally poor. Unfortunately, the percentage of fat, as distinct from the other solids, was not taken; but one may always be certain that where the total solids run above $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the milk is rich in fats, for instances of "solids not fat," above 10 per cent., are very rare. While at Houghton Farm, I had the milk of Jersey cows not regularly but repeatedly examined. The solids ranged from 13.72 to 15.96 per cent. and the fat was never found below 4.30 in the milk of the herd, while it sometimes reached 6.61 per cent. and averaged 4.93 per cent. So much for the quality of the average milk of good business herds of dairy cows.

The impression prevails in some places, that while the milk of Jerseys is of high quality, it is always in small quantity per cow. This is rather outside the bounds of my present subject, but I will venture to briefly notice this point. The criticism is not sustained The habit of an even and long continued flow of by the facts. milk, which is one of the most valuable characteristics of this breed, and of great importance to the producer of milk for sale, results in much larger annual records of milk product in good dairy herds of Jerseys than they are generally credited with. One year while I was at Houghton Farm a herd of fifteen, including two aged cows and three undeveloped heifers, produced an average of 5.844 pounds 3 ounces, or 2,718\frac{1}{4} quarts per head. It is very well known that dairy herds, kept for the quantity of milk produced, but with little regard to quality, and maintained by frequent culling and purchases of fresh cows, are considered as doing well to average 2,800 quarts per cow, or 6,000 pounds. Herds capable of an annual yield of 3,500 quarts, or 7,500 pounds a year, to every cow fed for the year, and which in quality reaches the New York standard, are exceedingly rare. Yet Jersey herds, maintained by their own increase, are by no means uncommon, which average over 6,000 pounds of milk a year, and that of the highest quality. Mr. A. B. Smith, of Eagle, Mich., in the year 1885, had a herd of six pure Jersey cows and three high-grade Jerseys, which averaged 7,100 pounds of milk each. The large herd of registered Jerseys at Deerfoot Farm, Massachusetts, where the daily record of every cow has been kept for fifteen years, shows a total average of about 1,500 quarts or 5,400 pounds per head for this long period. Single cows in this herd averaged 2,933, 2,941, and 3,371 quarts a year, for seven successive years, being from 6,200 to 7,250 pounds. The Echo Farm at Litchfield, Conn., have published a list of the names and numbers of a dozen of their registered Jerseys, several of them ten or twelve years old,

with their yearly milk yield, which averages for the lot 8,385 pounds or 3,900 quarts. Messrs. Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Penn., have taken pains to purchase and to breed Jersey cows of large milking habits, and, as showing their success, they publish the records of twelve cows which averaged for a year 8,700 pounds or over 4,000 quarts of milk each. One heifer with first calf gave 10,101 pounds in twelve months, before three years old; another young cow gave 10,329 pounds on ordinary feed; and an older one, 16,153 pounds, or an average of 20 quarts a day for the whole year. That this last yield was milk of good quality is sufficiently proven by its making over 927 pounds of butter, or a pound of butter to every 8 quarts of milk. These facts show that there is no trouble in getting Jersey cows whose

product is large in quantity as well as high in quality.

A letter recently received by me from Mr. Edward Austen, of Filston Farm, Glencoe, Md., is appropriate in this place. I requested this gentleman to send me the annual yield of his cows, and what he knew of its quality. Mr. Austen is a man of accurate, systematic habits, who, after some years in business life, now owns and manages in person a dairy farm in Maryland, producing milk for sale in the city of Baltimore. He once said to me that he found the only safe milk business was making the best milk, and he would not keep a cow in his herd that did not prove profitable as a dairy animal. But his letter tells the story: "Twenty cows in my herd of A. J. C. C. Jerseys, being all the cows I had that had dropped more than one calf, yielded 119,495 pounds 14 ounces of milk in twelve months, being an average of 5,9743 pounds for each cow, and every one of these cows bore a calf during the The milk of every cow was weighed separately, morning and night, every day except Sunday, when the yield was assumed to be the same as that of the previous day. Calves were allowed to suck their dams for three days and no estimate made of the milk so used. Eight of these cows were imported and the others home-bred. The lowest record for the year was that of an imported cow, over twelve years old, 4,181 pounds 6 ounces; and the highest was a home-bred cow, 8,383 pounds. I have only made two butter tests for seven days, among these cows. One gave 16 pounds 12 ounces, and the other over 14 pounds of butter, both on a trifle more than the regular dairy rations. I made quite a number of tests of one to three days, on the regular feed, and was quite satisfied that there was only one cow in the twenty that would not make over 10 pounds of butter per week on their regular daily food, and that a majority of them would go over 11 pounds. I have no other means of ascertaining the quality of the milk produced except the cream glass, which, used daily, showed from 19 to 31 per cent. of cream,—whatever that may prove. If we had an Agricultural Experiment Station in this State, I would know the per cent. of fat and total solids. I have always, since my boyhood, been a lover of cows, and began with Devons,—then tried Ayrshires, and finally Jerseys. For all dairy purposes I shall stand by the latter. The Guernseys stand high in my estimation, but I have reason to think that they are not such persistent milkers as the Jerseys. You did not ask my opinion of Jersey cows, or the respective merits of the various breeds, but I throw this in."

Good cheese is made from whole milk, or that from which no part of the cream has been taken. In old times little else was thought of. Now so many inferior kinds are made that the designation "full cream cheese" is given to the standard product of first quality. The differences in this class of dairy products, to which I shall briefly refer, are not those incident to the processes which result in "skims" and "filled" cheese (lard or oil substituted for fat removed in cream) but relate to the variations occurring in the quantity and quality of full cream cheese made from an equal weight of whole milk from different breeds of cows.

One would not at first think that milk of extreme richness of fat or cream, and specially adapted to butter making, would be desirable for cheese. But in well made cheese, a very large share of the total solids of the milk are secured in the product, nearly all the caseine and the fat, although most of the sugar escapes in the whev. Consequently, that which is richest in total solids will make the most cheese per hundredweight of milk; and the general statement is true. that milk best suited to butter is most profitable for cheese. The data regarding cheese made from the milk of pure bred cows of different breeds is meager, but the principle stated is borne out by experience with Jersey milk. The general average in good cheese making districts is ten pounds of cheese to every hundredweight of milk; with milk from pure Jerseys, in large number, on the common factory plan, it has been found that the same weight of milk will give over twelve pounds of cheese, a gain of more than 25 per cent. in quantity of product. At several public exhibitions in Canada during recent years, and also at the Ontario Experiment Farm, the milk from selected cows of different breeds has been tested in various ways, and among the rest with reference to the available curd or

cheese making qualities. (The animals being few in number, I do not regard these results as alone settling any points of comparison, but they may serve in corroboration of other statements made.) The details have been widely published, so it is sufficient, for present purposes, to state the general results. The order of merit as cheese-makers indicated was as follows: 1st trial, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Devons, Galloways, Holsteins, Polled Aberdeens; 2d trial, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Shorthorns, Holsteins; 3d trial, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons. In the second trial, the Ayrshires led on quantity of curd without fat, but with curd and fat took second place. With this exception, the Jerseys stood first in quantity of curd as well as of fat. In regard to quantity of caseine alone, in the milk of different breeds, the table previously referred to shows their relation with approximate accuracy, in the column headed "Protein."

The same table gives the differences in chemical composition and computed value, between average full-cream cheese, the same made from pure Jersey milk, half skim cheese, and that made from skimmilk and from whey. There is very little light here as to the merits of different breeds of cattle, as respects the quality of cheese made from their milk, although the surprising fact is shown that Jersey made cheese is so much richer in both caseine (proteids) and fat, that it is worth a cent more a pound than the average full cream cheese of America, as an article of nutritious food. Upon this point, Prof. Arnold says in his American Dairying: "The business of the Jersey cow is emphatically that of butter making. Her milk, however, is rich in cream matter, and, contrary to the general belief, is capable of making as fine cheese as it does butter. It is a new feature, worthy of note in the uses of this breed of cattle, that their milk can, without the waste of its buttery matter, be converted into a strictly fancy cheese, as rich as English Stilton. Analyses of cheese from pure Jersey milk, made at Cornell University, have shown over 40 per cent. fat.

The table upon which we have been depending gives so little in regard to differences in cheese, that I append another, with considerably more data in this connection:

Table of Analyses of Different Kinds of Cheese.

	DESCRIPTION OF CHEESE-100 POUNDS.	Water. lbs.	Fat. lbs.	Protein or Curd. lbs.	Ash. lbs.
1.	Average of 83 samples Full-cream				
2.	Average of 21 do., N. Y. State	35.75	30.43	27.16	4.13
	Dairy Commissioner's Report	27.82	28.61	38.10	4.39
3.	Full-cream, premium at N. Y. State Fair. (Flint's Dairy Farming; of				
	pure Jersey milk)	38.46	31.86	25.87	8.81
4.	pure Jersey milk) Full-cream, premium at N. Y. State				
5.	Fair Full-cream, premium at N. Y. State	28.37	31.28	30.52	3.83
	Fair	28.62	29.90	37.66	3.82
6.	Full-cream, premium at N. Y. State Fair	33.75	00.0=	00.70	0.00
7.	Full-cream, premium at N. Y. State	55.15	28.95	33.70	3.60
	Fair	28.11	41.03	28.18	2.68
8.	English average, by Sir Lyon Play-	38.78	25.30	31.02	4.90
9.	English Cheddar, two years old,		~0.00	01.0~	7.00
10	Prof. Johnston English Double Gloucester, one year	36.04	30.40	28.98	4.58
	old, Prof. Johnston	35.81	21.97	37.96	4.25
11.	English North Wilts, one year old,	00.04			
12.	Prof. Johnston Half-skim, average of 8 English	36.34	28.09	31.12	4.41
	samples	46.82	20.54	27.62	3.05
13.	Half-skim, N. Y. State	38.25	19.93	38.48	3.24
	Skim-milk, average of 9 English samples	48.02	8.41	32.65	4.12
15.	Skim-milk, English, one year old	43.82	5.98	45.04	5.18
16.	Whey Cheese, average 6 samples	23.57	16.26	8.88	4.76

One product of the dairy only remains to be considered. This is butter,—the culmination of the dairyman's art. This great delicacy consists of the natural fat of the milk, with some water, and should contain nothing else, except as we choose to flavor it with salt. The perfection of butter making is to secure these fats, separated from the serum or fluid of the milk, and gathered in a mass, with as little chemical and physical change as possible. So it may be said that we get the butter from the milk, rather than "make" it. Unfortunately, perfection has not been reached in this art, and there is always present in butter, mingled with the fats and mainly dissolved in the water, more or less of the protein or curd and of the sugar of milk. It is these constituents which play the mischief with butter, by starting the chemical changes leading to rancidity and decomposition, and which we consequently endeavor to reduce to the minimum.

While, therefore, in nearly all other food products, the presence of protein (because of its high nutrient quality) adds to the value of the article,—if we place butter at all in the list of foods, that which has the highest nutrient value is the poorest in those qualities which go to make fine butter. We buy butter for its fat, and the more fat and the less water and protein, the better it is, as butter. In our table comparing foods, there are averages given of butter of different kinds, and, for the reasons stated, the best butter is designated by the highest figures in the column of carbo-hydrates, and not in the "Value" column.

Examining butter in detail, it is found to be composed of very complex fats, the chemist naming eight or ten, which number he divides about equally into insoluble fatty acids and volatile fatty acids; also, in their combination with glycerine, into solid fats and fluid fats. It is not my purpose, however, to go into these details, but to call attention to the differences in butter, as it usually exists. Among the many writings upon the composition of butter none has seemed to me so ingenious and painstaking in method, or practical in conclusion, as the work of Dr. S. M. Babcock, chemist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. At the annual fat stock and dairy shows in Chicago, in 1885 and 1886, and at the Bay State Agricultural Society's fair at Boston, in October, 1886, I was able to secure for this gentleman samples of the premium butters of known origin,—the certificate of the maker, as to the method and breed of the cows giving the milk, accompanying every exhibit. Upon these Dr. Babcock pursued his investigations, and he personally obtained another set of samples of butter, with the history of each, at the New York Dairy and Cattle Show, May, 1887. Based upon his examinations of this last lot, Dr. Babcock prepared his report upon "Variations in the Composition of American Butters," which I have already mentioned, and to some parts of which I now wish to refer. The butters upon which he worked, and which gave the results presented in his tables (see Proceedings of Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, eighth meeting, New York City, August, 1887, page 17), were twenty-six in number, seven being from Jersey cows, seven from pure Holstein-Friesians, two from pure Guernseys, one from Ayrshire, and nine of premium butter from mixed milk, no special breed predominating.

These samples were examined to determine the variation liable to occur in the best grades of American butters, and especially to note how far these variations might be attributed to breed and to the individuality of the cow. (Some of the samples representing each

breed were from the milk of a single registered cow.) The general determinations were noted as a matter of some interest, but attention was mainly devoted to the composition of the butter fats. The following are the average extreme figures for these prize butters, and probably fairly represent the average composition of first-class butter in this country:

	Water.	Fat.	Ash.	Curd.
Highest	13.16	87.87	4.23	1.02
Average	10.82	86.44	2.14	0.60
Lowest	9.26	83.19	0.96	0.34

It may be noted that these butters averaged better than those in the food table, the average here being about equal to the Ayrshire butter in that table, and the poorest here being rather better than the poorest there. (It should also be stated that none of the milk and butter of these and other recent examinations by Dr. Babcock are included in the averages of the food tables previously noticed.)

The further examinations comprised determinations of the relative quantity of volatile fatty acids; of insoluble acids, by what is called the "Iodine Number"; of the melting point; and a test devised by Dr. Babcock of the viscosity of soap solutions made from butter. The technology of the chemical processes it is hardly desirable to describe here, but they are necessarily referred to by their peculiar names in the following abstract from Dr. Babcock's table and his deductions from it:

Comparisons of Butters from Different Breeds of Cows.

Breed.	Iodine	Melting	Viscosity
	Number.	Point.	Number.
Jersey	31.2 31.5 37.8 40.0 35.6 35.6	Per cent. 34.0 33.3 33.5 33.4 33.8 33.7	74 110 66 237 93 127

The volatile fatty acids are not included in the table, because it was found that while the individual variations within all the breeds

was very great, the influence of breed did not appear in this particular.

The insoluble fatty acids were found quite constant in amount, but very variable in composition. The "Iodine Number" indicates the relative proportion of oleic acid and the absolute quantity of this soft fat in the total fats of the butter. "The influence of breed upon this factor is very great; one of the most marked characteristics of Holstein butter, when compared with that of the Jersey or other breeds, being shown in its high per cent. of olein. This renders butter less firm in warm weather, although it does not materially lower the true melting point." (The quotations are from Dr. Babcock's article. He preferred to compare Holstein and Jersey butter because they showed the greatest contrast, and also because, having several samples of each, equal in number, the averages were deemed more reliable than those of the other breeds of which he had only one or two samples.)

The melting point is expressed in degrees of the Centigrade thermometer, and the record illustrates the observed fact that it requires a higher degree of temperature to melt Jersey butter than the average.

From a test not shown by the above abstract from his table, Dr. Babcock determined "that the proportion of palmitic and other fatty acids of less molecular weight than oleic and stearic, is considerably greater in Jersey than in Holstein butter."

The viscosity test indicated breed peculiarities very clearly, as well, in the composition of butter from single cows not shown by other methods. This is a very clever method of testing, and especially applicable to the detection of adulterants in butter; it is fully explained in the Report of the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station for 1886. In this instance, the pure Holstein butters had an average viscosity of 237, ranging from 112 to 461; the pure Jersey butters averaged 74, and ranged from 50 to 103. These numbers are relative only, but representative of a marked contrast. Dr. Babcock says, "The other conclusions in regard to the differences which exist between Jersey and Holstein butters are confirmed by the viscosities of their soap solutions," (i. e., by his viscosity test).

Although these fine analytical tests may not be well understood by these brief technical references, it seemed proper to adhere closely to the conclusions of the original report, before stating the practical deductions. Now, as to the latter: "The influence of breed of the cow upon the composition of the butter fat is no less marked than it is upon the composition of the milk, and, contrary to general acceptation (this statement is based upon other investigations), that does not appear to be materially affected by the character of the food." (Dr. Babcock.) Among the effects of breed thus noted, are those differences in butter which relate to its firmness, resistance to heat, texture or "grain," flavor and general high quality, by reason of a larger proportion of the more delicate fats. In all these particulars, butter from pure Jersey milk excels, while that from other breeds follows in the order given in the last table.

In conclusion, it is hoped that facts of a reliable character have been herein presented in sufficient number and with such reasonable distinctness as to show the great differences which occur in dairy products,—milk, cheese and butter,—the influence of breeds of cattle in causing these differences, and the consequent practical value of a study of this subject when selecting stock for the profitable conduct of any branch of dairying.



NUMEROUS FACTS

ABOUT

JERSEY CATTLE.



NUMEROUS FACTS

ABOUT

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEYS FOR BUTTER.

The strongest and best claim for the Jersey is as the butter cow. As such she stands unrivalled. It is when used as a butter-producer that the Jersey gives the greatest profit. Reports are constantly appearing of some remarkable performance of a Jersey cow in making butter. In this pamphlet authentic accounts are given of three registered cows which each produced over nine hundred pounds of butter in one year. These cases illustrate the possible attainments of the Jersey. But it is extremely misleading and discouraging alike to breeders and buyers for any one to infer or to argue from such exceptional records that every good Jersey cow should be expected to do likewise, or even approach such results. Mr. Smith's record of 321 lbs. of butter, the average product per cow, is a very much better example of what may be expected from a good Jersey herd kept for profitable butter-making. Every one with dairy experience knows that a cow which yields a pound of butter a day for a long time is doing well. A record of ten pounds a week, sustained for several months, indicates a very good cow, whatever the breed. "Fourteen pound cows" are very numerous among Jerseys, but they are still the exception, not the rule, and the number is really limited which continue to give two pounds a day for any length of time. It may therefore be doubted whether such truly remarkable records as those herein recited are of service to Jersey interests in general, except as evidence of the inbred tendency of this race to butter-production.

A Jersey herd with an average product of over three hundred pounds of butter a year for every female over two years old may be called a good herd. Three hundred and fifty pounds for the average is a worthy ambition, and may be reasonably expected as the result of proper effort. Four hundred pounds is a very high annual average, and there are few herds of any size capable of such a result.

Such satisfactory averages are attained only by the careful examination and careful testing of single cows, that the poorer ones may be developed or weeded out. And it is by this process of close observation and judicious private tests that Jersey cows are periodically discovered capable of performances in butter-making like those of Eurotas, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, Matilda 4th, Massena and Landseer's Fancy.

H. E. A.

JERSEYS FOR MILK.

It is a prevalent but mistaken idea that Jerseys are generally small milk-producers. Their habit of persistency in milking—one of the important characteristics of the breed—results in creditable records, as a rule, for the milk-product of the year. milk-product of Jerseys in America averages decidedly more than that of our "native" milch cows. Dairy herds kept for the quantity of their milk-product, with little regard to quality, and maintained, by frequent sales and purchases, at that, are considered satisfactory if they produce an average of 700 gallons, or 2,800 quarts of milk a This is 6,000 lbs. Herds capable of an annual yield of 3,500 quarts, or 7,500 lbs., are very rare. Yet Jersey herds maintained by their own increase are by no means uncommon which average more than 6,000 lbs. of milk a year. Mr. Smith's herd, previously mentioned, made an average of 7,100 lbs.; Mr. Paddock's cow, Massena, gave 9,099 lbs.; and twelve cows reported by Messrs. Miller & Sibley (see p. 116) ranged from 7,000 to 16,000 lbs. a year, four of them over 10,000 lbs. each, and an average for the twelve of 8,700 lbs., or over 4,000 quarts of milk per year!

JERSEYS FOR CHEESE.

Reports of the capability of the Jersey cow in cheese-production, especially Mr. Fuller's letters calling attention to the results of Canadian trials made by Professor Brown, have caused much comment and surprise. This is, however, a perfectly rational result. Economy in cheese-production is largely a question of the ratio of milk used to the cheese made, or, in other words, of the total solids of the milk. Jersey milk has long been known to have a higher percentage of total solids than that of any other breed. It has not been largely devoted to cheese-making, because it has been generally turned to more profit otherwise. Milk may do pretty well for cheese

which is not suited to making butter, while milk good for butter is almost certain to be equally good for cheese. Several years ago, at a factory in Winthrop, Maine, where the milk received was nearly all from pure or grade Jersey cows, more cheese to the hundredweight of milk was made than in any other factory record existing. This product, too, was noted for its exceptionally high quality.

JERSEY BEEF.

The first duty of the Jersey cow is to produce milk of the highest quality. To this service she is specially adapted, and this duty she faithfully performs. But the idea that if, for any reason, a Jersey is not profitable as a dairy animal, it must be thrown away, is extremely absurd. It is folly to expect to profitably make beef of a cow of any breed which has been steadily milked for twelve or fifteen years. But a Jersey of good age and full vigor, male or female, which is not breeding or milking, is as capable as the animals of any dairy breed to profitably convert its food into flesh. Jersey bulls have to be handled with care to prevent acquiring too much flesh. Steers of Jersey blood fatten easily and make excellent beef, as well as active, willing workers. Jersey cows full grown and not over ten or twelve years old, if dry and not in calf, will usually lay on flesh and fat readily.

The following is a record of two Jersey cows fed for beef because no longer useful dairy animals, although from different causes. One was an imported cow, the other of imported parents:

In both cases careful record of the food was kept, and it proved to be cheaply-made beef. And in both cases the meat was well marbled and the flesh exceedingly fine in grain, tender, juicy, and of good flavor. It was regarded as unusually good beef, the only possible objection being the deep orange color of the fat.

THE SIZE OF JERSEY COWS.

An objection to Jerseys often heard from persons not well acquainted with the breed is that the cows are small—too small to suit farmers generally. While it is true that there are many small Jerseys, it is also true that there are many of good size; and any breeder can,

with a little effort, build up a herd large enough for any dairy purposes. It is by no means unusual for Jersey cows to weigh over one thousand pounds when in working order. Mr. Burnett states that the average weight of the entire milking herd at Deerfoot Farm is about 1.050 lbs. In other cases where breeders have given special attention to size the average weight of a herd is as great. Mr. C. E. Brown, of Nova Scotia, who owns Nabritza (No. 5820), states that her usual weight is 1,500 lbs., and that she has weighed 1,650 lbs. at Her dam, Branitza (5388), was bought by Mr. Brown in May, 1876, when in very low condition, although she had a good frame and then weighed 790 lbs. She had been half starved all her life. She was then put on a generous diet, served in June, 1876, and until March, 1877, when Nabritza was dropped, the dam was steadily gaining. In November, 1877, Branitza weighed 1,120 lbs., in fair order—a gain of 330 lbs. in an adult cow. This gain while breeding seems to have given an impetus to the calf. Nabritza weighed 187 lbs. when two months old, 595 lbs. at eight months, 725 lbs. at twelve months, 1,055 lbs. at twenty months, 1,290 lbs. at three years, and 1,540 at four years of age. An own sister of this cow habitually weighs 1,050 lbs., and a son two years old weighed 1,200 lbs.

THE JERSEY COMPARED WITH OTHER BREEDS.

[From the American Dairyman, New York.]

Extract from a Letter by VALANCEY E. FULLER, of Oaklands, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir: In the advance reports issued by Prof. William Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, some most valuable and interesting comparative tests are set out between a cow of each of the breeds claiming special attention as dairy animals—namely, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins. The Jersey was 3 years old, weighed 830 lbs., calved February; the Ayrshire was 4 years old, of 1,150 lbs. weight, calved January; and the Holstein, 3 years old, weighed 900 lbs., calved January. . . . By a series of weekly tests conducted by Prof. Brown, from December, 1884, to July, 1885, we find that the following results were arrived at as to these three, out of twelve breeds, of which specimen cows were tested:

	CREAM PER CT.	BUTTER PER 100 LES. MILK.	CHEESE-CURD PER 100 LBS. MILK.	TOTAL BUTTER AND CURD. LBS. OZ.
Holstein,	11.9	2 lbs. 4 oz.	10.9	12 13
Ayrshire,	16.9	4 lbs. 5 oz.	12.9	16 14
Jersey,	19.9	5 lbs. 1 oz.	15.6	20 7

The Jerseys led all breeds in butter and in cheese.

The chemical analysis of milk from same source and in same tests showed the following total solids:

Jerseys 14.6	35 (first of all breeds).
Ayrshires13.5	3 (second of all breeds).
Holsteins11.8	

Some might contend that the Jersey was an especially good one. In my judgment, she was not above but rather below the average Jersey. Granting that this is not sufficient proof, as a rule the best are brought out at our Provincial and Toronto exhibitions. At the Provincial Exhibition just finished the Holsteins were represented in large numbers, about 3 Holsteins to every Jersey, many of the former with very large reported tests of milk.

At this exhibition tests were made by Prof. Brown and Prof. Barré, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, for milk, butter and cheese combined, according to the plan and count of points adopted in England and Scotland at the dairy fairs, as follows: (1) Weight of milk—one point is allowed for every pound given in 24 hours. (2) Quantity of butter—in England the standard is 3 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of milk; in Canada the standard is 3.5 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of milk; add or deduct 10 points for every one above or below. (3) Cheese-curd per 100 lbs. of milk-allow one point for every pound. (4) Time since calving—add one point for every ten days. All the cows were judged by the same count of points and under similar cireumstances, but in different classes. Eight Holsteins entered in their class, 3 Ayrshires in theirs, 2 grade Short-horns in theirs, and 2 Jersevs in their class. The Jersey cow Rose of Eden led them all, making the largest score ever made by any eow of any breed in the world for a similar contest—namely, 109 points, and this for butter, milk, and cheese combined; Ayrshire second (83.85), Short-horn grade third (81.52), the other Jersey fourth (78.10), Avrshire fifth (68.27), Holstein sixth (64.29), Holstein seventh (59.07), Short-horn grade eighth (55.57), Holstein ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fifteenth (40.22), and Ayrshire fourteenth (49.42). The Jersey excelled the highest combined score of the Avrshire 21 points and the highest of the Holsteins by 45 points. The lowest Jersey excelled every Holstein by over 13 points.

The averages of each breed were as follows:

		BUTTER PER 100	WET CHEESE-CURD PER
	MILK IN 24 HOURS.	LBS. MILK.	100 LBS. MILK.
Jersey	25.56	7.28	20.30
Ayrshire	24.52	4.24	22.70
Holstein	32.19	2,98	16.59
Short-horn grade	35.52	3.36	20.62

The highest milk record is that of a grade Short-horn, 46.80 lbs. The best milk record of Holstein is 37.60 lbs., and the lowest 23.60 lbs. Highest and lowest Ayrshire, 29.50 lbs., and 18.12 lbs. Highest and lowest Jersey, 27 lbs. and 24.12 lbs. Quantity of milk required to one pound of butter—Jersey, less than 14 lbs.; Ayrshire, over 23 lbs.; Holstein, over 33 lbs.; Short-horn grade, over 29 lbs. Here is the very strongest testimony, in the most open and public manner, and in the hands of disinterested experts, of the very great superiority of the Jersey, not for butter alone, but for that contained in milk, butter and cheese.

Lest it be contended that these two Jerseys were the pick of the Oaklands herd, I may say that Rose of Eden, for butter-production, does not rank as the first by any means in the Oaklands herd, but about seventh, and that the other Jersey has no butter record thus far.

The weather at the London Exhibition was very cold and wet, and doubtless all the cows gave less milk than at home.

At the Industrial Exhibition held in Toronto the following week, a competitive test was made of the various breeds, by the same count of points, under the same rules, and by the same experts. The Holstein men failed to enter any of their stock, though in number they far excelled the Jerseys and the Ayrshires at this exhibition. There were entered six Jerseys, three Ayrshires and one Devon. They were awarded the following positions, according to the results of the tests: Jerseys first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh places; Ayrshires fourth, ninth and tenth; Devon eighth. The cow Jolie of St. Lambert headed them all. Rose of Eden, which had contracted a cold at Provincial, stood second, and Sweet Briar of St. Lambert third. The average quantities given by the various breeds were as follows:

	MILK IN 24 HOURS.	LBS. MILK.	100 LBS, MILK.
Jerseys		5.57	16.36
Ayrshires	29.37	4.15	15.54
Devon (1)	33.00	3.31	13.33

Taking these tests at both exhibitions, it will be seen that the Jersey largely excels all breeds in butter-production; that the leading Ayrshire excels the Jersey slightly in cheese-curd at the Provincial, but at the Industrial, Toronto, the Jersey excels the Ayrshire in cheese-curd. Taking it as a whole, the palm must be awarded to the Jersey beyond any question of doubt, yet one must admire the record of the Ayrshire, whose progress to popular favor, though not so much heralded as some of the other breeds, is sure and steady.

Taking Prof. Brown's advance report, his dairy tests from December, 1884, to July, 1885, his analyses of milk, the public tests, it will be seen that the Jersey has corroborated in each the correctness of the results contained in the advance report, and shows clearly her ability to excel all other breeds save in the giving of water.

HOLSTEINS VS. JERSEYS.

[From the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.]

BY MAJ. CAMPBELL BROWN, of Spring Hill, Maury Co., Tenn.

When Mr. V. E. Fuller's two Jerseys beat all eight of the Holsteins exhibited at the London (Can.) Fair last fall, the breeders of Holsteins at once cried out that this was no fair test, claiming, among other things, that the Holsteins shown there were not fair specimens of the breed. And, indeed, looking at the wretched figure they had made, I myself was inclined to allow some force to this excuse, and suppose the public probably took the same view of it.

But I have lately read the details of a trial where the plea of poor representatives will not avail, and where the Holsteins were yet more decisively beaten. Moreover, in every point where comparison is possible, the results of this trial, the London Show, and the experiments of Profs. Brown and Barré at the Ontario Experimental Farm sustain each other remarkably.

In the fall of 1884, at the Amsterdam International Exhibition, Mr. Walter Gilbey, a prominent Jersey breeder of England, bought two out of the best six prize cows in the dairy classes and took them to England. One had calved in June, the other in July. After reaching England one took first prize in her class at the London Dairy Show, but lost the prize for the best milker "on account of the poverty of her milk."

Mr. Gilbey placed these two cows on trial beside two selected from his own herd. Two tests were made. In the first the cattle were on grass, but received also grain, hay, cabbage, bean-meal, etc.; in the second they were stall-fed. The object of the experiment was to ascertain, by a fair comparison, which breed was the more valuable for butter.

Mr. James Long, from whose letter to an English paper the following details are taken, was one of the twenty dairy commissioners sent from England to examine the cattle and dairies of Holland, and was also one of the judges at Amsterdam, where, after judging, he assisted Mr. Gilbey's agent to select his two cows.

The results of the two tests were as follows (the milk-yield is given in pints, the food consumed and the butter obtained in pounds and ounces):

FIRST TRIAL, FOURTEEN DAYS, ON GRASS AND FEED.

	POUNDS OF FOOD	MILK-YIELD IN	BUTTER IN LBS.
	CONSUMED.	PINTS.	AND OZ.
Two Jerseys averaged	906	524	28 03
Two Holsteins averaged	1,295	772	23 13

SECOND TRIAL, SEVEN DAYS, STALL-FED.

	POUNDS OF FOOD	MILK-YIELD IN	BUTTER IN LBS.
	CONSUMED.	PINTS.	AND OZ.
Two Jerseys averaged		194	13 03
Two Holsteins averaged	1,140	365	10 01

By taking the amount of food consumed and of milk and butter yielded by the Jerseys in each experiment as the unit of measure, we shall have the following table of percentages to represent the performances of the Holsteins. For greater exactness the calculation is carried to thousandths.

	FOOD CONSUMED	MILK-	BUTTER-
	(PER CENT.)	YIELD.	YIELD.
On grass— Jerseys Holsteins	1.000	1.000	1.000
	1.429	1.774	0.844
Stall-fed—			
Jerseys Holsteins	$1.000 \\ 1.497$	$\frac{1.000}{1.881}$	$\frac{1.000}{0.763}$

There is nothing about this table to astonish the experienced breeder or dairyman. The Jerseys being butter cows, and bred for production of butter, made it more economically than the Holsteins. When taken from pasture and put on dry feed they fell off largely in milk, but hardly at all in butter. The Holsteins, on the other hand, being bred for milk and cheese, fell off less in milk and far more in butter.

But proceeding with the analysis of these tests, we find that, when at grass, the Jersey gave 1 lb. of butter to every 32 lbs. of feed, as against 1 lb. to every 54 lbs. for the Holstein. When stall-fed the discrepancy is still greater; the figures then stand: Jerseys, 1 lb. to $57\frac{6}{10}$; Holsteins, 1 lb. to $113\frac{6}{10}$.

The next step surprised me greatly. When on grass the Jerseys gave 1 pint of milk to $1\frac{73}{100}$ lbs. of feed, the Holsteins 1 pint to $1\frac{70}{100}$ lbs.—a difference practically inappreciable. When stall-fed the Holsteins required $3\frac{11}{100}$ lbs. to the pint of milk, and the Jerseys $3\frac{89}{100}$ lbs.; that is to say, the same food which made 5 lbs. of Holstein milk would make but 4 lbs. of Jersey milk when the cattle were stallfed, but 4 lbs. of Jersey milk would make within a small fraction of as much butter as 8 lbs. of Holstein milk.

It seems that these prize-winning Holsteins proved actually unable, with large advantages of feed, to make as much butter from week to week as the Jerseys. In the first experiment they required 170 lbs. and in the second 197 lbs. of feed to make as much butter as the Jerseys manufactured from 100 lbs.

Mr. Fuller has already printed the experience of Profs. Brown and Barré at the Ontario Experimental Farm, and the results of the fair at London, Can. But it is well to place them alongside the tests of Mr. Gilbey, that your readers may see how remarkably they support each other. Look at this little table, the last I shall now inflict upon you:

AVERAGE YIELD OF BUTTER IN POUNDS AND HUNDREDTHS TO 100 LBS. OF MILK.

1	200 3320.	OI MILLIE
		HOLSTEINS
Prof. Brown's experiments.	5.10	2.40
London (Can.) Dairy Show (two Jerseys and eight Holsteins)	7.28	2.98
Mr. Gilbey's experiments (two Jerseys and two Holsteins)	6.58	2.97
Average.	6.32	2.78

Two remarks seem proper here: I am sure that Prof. Brown's analysis figures are too low for both Holsteins and Jerseys, if well kept; but they preserve the proportion with a fair degree of accuracy. Again, I have treated the pint of milk, in Mr. Gilbey's tests, as practically a pound. If it should be the larger pint of a pound and a quarter the proportions will remain the same, though the average of richness for both Jerseys and Holsteins will be slightly lowered—not more, perhaps, than it would be raised by a correction of Prof. Brown's figures.

As confirming the results here given, Mr. Long states that the analysis of the milk of the Dutch breed of cows in every successive year since the establishment of the meetings of the British Dairymen's Association shows its poorness in butter-fat. He says that there is scarcely an instance in which the fatty solids reach three per cent., the majority being, I believe, less than 2.65. But in the table above the general average is 2.78.

I know of no public trials where the results disagree with those here given, but I do know of two private tests in this State, in one of which about forty pounds and in the other about thirty pounds of milk were required to the pound of butter.

If the Holstein breeders really believe that their cattle are as good butter-making machines as the Jerseys, why do they not accept some of the challenges made by Jersey breeders? Or, if they object to that, why do they not make a few official tests and invite the presence of persons interested in rival breeds of eattle? As long as they

stuck to their competition with the old "general-purpose cow" for a combination of "milk, cheese, butter and beef," none of the advocates of other improved breeds cared to question their claims. But when they entered into competition with the beef breeds at Chicago, they quickly found their true rank as beef cattle; and if we can only get them to meet the Jersey a few times in public competition the relative rank of the two breeds as butter-producers can soon be fixed.

A SMALL JERSEY HERD AND A GOOD YEAR'S RECORD.

By G. B. SMITH (of G. B. & C. S. SMITH), Meadowbrook Herd, Eagle, Michigan.

The writer has a herd of nine cows, six thoroughbred and three grade Jerseys. For the year 1885 they averaged nearly 7,100 lbs. of milk each and made 2,890 lbs. of butter. Each raised a valuable calf, and the thoroughbred cows, with the addition of younger animals and breeding bull, won \$218 in premiums in two weeks; also won \$25 in premiums on butter. The average price of our butter for the year has been 35½ cents per pound; shipping expenses have been 2½ cents per lb., leaving 33½ cents. This made the cash income from the nine cows \$1,203 for the year. The value of calves, skimmilk, and manure can be estimated. During the winter the cows were fed good hay plentifully, six quarts of ground corn and oats, and half a bushel of mangolds daily; during summer nothing but pasture. From the middle of October until freezing they lived on pumpkins and mangold-tops. I had a piece of three acres of ground that was very light. For a month and a half I fed two loads of pumpkins and one load of mangold-tops daily to the stock on this piece of ground, and it became completely covered with droppings, so much so, that they could be fed there no longer. A great many farmers will not feed pumpkins to dairy cows, thinking they will be dried up. It certainly did not dry my cows up. They gained all the time, and our butter made from pumpkins and mangold-tops won second premium at the National Dairy Show. A good crop of pumpkins is a grand thing to help out fall pasture. My cows that calved in the spring gave more and richer milk in the month of November than in the month of July, and went into winter quarters doing and looking well, simply because I fed them pumpkins. They are an easy crop to raise, and should be raised by every dairyman. I raised 1,275 bushels of mangolds from one and three-quarter acres of

ground, besides wagon-loads of tops, and it was not as heavy a crop as the ground would have grown, as the seed did not germinate fully. With fodder-corn, roots, good hay, and ground feed dairy cows will do as well and even better in winter than any other season of the year; warm stables and pure water are also necessary. My nine cows now, in February, 1886, are making 10 lbs. of butter a day, for which I get 40 cents per lb. Five of them have recently calved; the other four are due in March.

RECORD OF LANDSEER'S FANCY FOR ONE YEAR.

[Extracts from a Letter in the Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, issue of February 24, 1886. By WM. J. WEBSTER, of Columbia, Tenn., President of the Columbia Jersey Cattle Company.

Editor Jersey Bulletin:

Enclosed find report of test of Landseer's Fancy (2876). As will be seen, she made 936 lbs. $14\frac{3}{4}$ oz. from the 26th day of January, 1885, to the eve of January 25, 1886, inclusive.

She lost time from May 30, 1885, to July 4, 1885, being out to calve, but was not dry at any time. We thought that in making a yearly test we should not count butter made within twenty-five days of calving, so all the milk and butter after May 30 till July 4 was thrown out. She calved June 29-bull, Landseer's Pogis-having been served by Pogis Chief (3998) September 22, 1884. So she was four months and four days in calf when the test began, and she carried this calf about five months. She was bred to Toltec (6831) September 29, 1885, stood first service, and now carries the calf, making nine months she carried the calves. This test was made to show her capacity as a butter and brood cow, and was started without reference to time of calving. I have had many inquiries as to her feeding and treatment. A great many think that there must be some unusual treatment to produce such results. It is much more simple than they suppose. I regret that no accurate account of her feed was kept during the year, and that I can only give general treatment. There have been several serious mistakes made during the year, and if she had not been a cow of great recuperative power would have broken down. The record shows that our most successful treatment was when she was under good, high feed, but not the highest. I am satisfied that there is more in constant care and watchfulness than in forcing, and the feed should be for butter only. . . .

This cow has been under good treatment for several years, but at the very start was the richest cow I ever saw. She was started on January 26, 1885, on feed of four quarts corn-hearts and two quarts bran, over cut hav, dampened, twice daily; sometimes she had five or six quarts of corn-hearts, but usually four quarts. She ran out with the herd then all the time. No material change was made in her treatment until about the 15th of May; we began to cut down her feed, sometimes increasing and then cutting down, being governed by the condition of the cow. This increasing and cutting down may be seen in the variation of the yield about that time. On the 30th we had about taken all the feed from her, and found that ordinary pasture was not good enough for her. Just here we were very much puzzled to know how to treat her. She was bound to have food and plenty of it, as she was still milking; so I determined to take the risk of milk-fever, . . . and think that more of them are killed from scientific exhaustion than any other cause. I know that a cow should not be fat, but contend that they should be strong and on rising ground when they calve.

We took her out of the meadow about two or three days before calving and put her on bran mashes and hay, and she calved in beautiful fix. The record immediately after calving proves we made no mistake in this treatment. We gradually increased the feed until it reached four quarts corn-hearts, four quarts oats, two quarts wheat bran at a feed, twice daily, over cut hay at the beginning, but the hay was soon dropped, which was a mistake. She ran out all the time with the herd until cold weather; sometimes the pastures were good, but for a long time they were destroyed by drought.

About the 20th or 21st of September she was, by our manager's mistake, fed double her usual ration—he feeding instead of the herdsman—so she got about a bushel of grain in one day; this threw her off for several days. . . . She came around quickly, and early in October we ordered an official test for her granddaughter, Maquilla (24043), intending to test Landseer's Fancy at the same time, if she was all right. On the 24th of October, when the committee came, they found her out of fix and the test was not begun. We started Maquilla, but abandoned it because of her condition. This was partly due to the long high feeding—expecting the committee some time before they came (as this was not the first application for a test, it was inconvenient for the tester to come when first applied for)—but the immediate cause was acorns which the cows got in the pasture. The record at this point ran as low as 1 lb. 12 oz., from the milk of October 24. I then had her put on light

feed composed of one sack green wheat, some turnips, two quarts corn-hearts, two of oats, two of wheat-bran, with hay at will; took her up, kept her in large box-stall, had her well groomed and exercised morning and night. She gradually improved in health, and on January 1 was in excellent health, so that three days before that she had one gallon corn-hearts, two quarts bran at a feed twice daily, and consumed it quite greedily.

On January 1, 1886, I saw her milked morning and evening, and placed it each time under lock and private seal in the test-room, a cemented stone room built for testing purposes, which is inaccessible except through the door, which I sealed. It remained under this seal until I broke it and had it churned. She gave this day 12 lbs. 6 oz. milk, which churned 3 lbs. 1 oz. of butter; it was first well worked and weighed, then salted 1 oz. to pound, then reworked and weighed when ready for market. I need not add that this was nearly all cream.

I invited a number of my friends, among them Major Brown, Mr. Shirley and Mr. Malone, to see one day of her milk put under seal and churned. It was inconvenient for them to come, so on the 13th of January I applied for an official test, and Major Alvord-being absent, received my telegram on the 18th-replied by letter and subsequently by telegram on the 21st, stating that he would send tester next week, if still wanted. I had then applied to the President of the Tennessee Breeders, who appointed Mr. Hord, the secretary of this association and editor of the Spirit of the Farm. He associated with him Mr. J. M. Mayes, President of the Columbia Banking Company, and R. M. McKay, Vice-President of the Second National Bank of this place. Their report has been published and speaks for itself. She gave this day, January 23, 1886, 9 lbs. 41 oz. of milk. 2 lbs. $10\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter; it was salted 1 oz. to the pound, ready for market as usual. It was weighed both on balance and spring scales, the weights agreeing. Her year was out January 25, and the test was not continued any longer.

She was a little off when the committee tested her, but is now all right every way. She was tested by the A. J. C. C. in 1883, four months after calving, and in seven days from 123 lbs. 10 oz. milk made 21 lbs. 15 oz. butter. (It will be noticed that about the same time from calving she made about the same amount of butter in this test.) For the clerk of the Circuit Court, in 1883, she made 2 lbs. 15 oz. butter from 16 lbs. 10 oz. milk. In 1884, for Mr. S. N. Warren—who, I learned, doubted her extreme richness, and was invited to test her, to his satisfaction, and who reported the test at

the time to the Country Gentleman—she made in one day, two months before calving, from 16 lbs. 3 oz. of milk 2 lbs. 11½ oz. butter. In 1886, tested by the Tennessee Breeders' Association, 9 lbs. 4\frac{1}{2} oz. milk made 2 lbs. 103 oz. butter. Better than all, we have the cow, a living witness of her own richness and ability. She is as great a brood cow as a butter cow. Landseer's Fancy, best week, 29 lbs. ½ oz.; her daughter, Rosy Dream, 19 lbs. 1 oz.; her daughter, Toltee's Fancy, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; combined for cow and two daughters, 65 lbs. 7½ oz. She is also the dam of Proxy's Fancy, at the rate of 14 lbs., and of Maquita (7589), 3 lbs. 13 oz. butter in two days from 40 lbs. milk—no preparation for test and just off of cars, having been sent to us to breed. Maquita is dam of Maquilla (24043), test 20 lbs. 1 oz. Her sire's dam, Dazzle (379), is dam of Duke F. (6134); he sired Jersey Queen of Barnet, 851 lbs. in a year, also Snowdrop F. W., 168 lbs. milk made 14 lbs. 8 oz. butter in seven days. . . . Fannie Landseer, by the same sire, Landseer (331), recently tested, one day, 12 lbs. 2 oz. milk, 2 lbs. butter. . . . Gold Prince, son of Landseer, is sire of three and grandsire of several over 14 lbs., but they were stricken from the Herd Register in the Violet case, and have dropped out of notice; prominent among them Pride of Eastwood, 20 lbs. 14 oz. . .

Some breeders term Landseer's Fancy an inbred cow; I do not, but line-bred, with an out-cross culminating in the tested cow. Her dam is the result of breeding half-brother and sister together, but this is probably not too close if there is an immediate out-cross. I am informed that her near relatives, Young Fancy (97), Fancy, 2d (95), and Fancy (9), were all great cows, but they lived before the day of tests, so we must look to their descendants. . . . I have my own views as to which line is most prominent, but may be mistaken, and leave the public to judge for itself. It may be, and probably is, a combination of several strong lines. I believe in bringing together the blood of all the best families. It is well, too, to note that the following are bred on this formula, viz.: First the union of relatives not closer than half-sister and half-brother, and then an immediate out-cross:

TEST FOR A YEAR,

	LBS.	oz.
Landseer's Fancy	936	$14\frac{3}{4}$
Mary Anne of St. Lambert.		0

TEST FOR A WEEK.

m. 1	LBS.	OZ.
Princess, 2d.	46	121/3
Mary Anne of St. Lambert	36	121
Oxford Kate	39	12
Ethleel, 2d	30	15
Ida of St. Lambert	30	21/2
Landseer's Fancy	29	01/3
Mermaid of St. Lambert	25	131/2

There are many others. The above are sufficient to call attention to the point, and others may pursue the inquiry.

STATEMENT OF MILK AND BUTTER YIELD OF LANDSEER'S FANCY BY PERIODS.

			BUT LBS.	TER.
From January 26, 1885, to March 26, 1885 inclusive			180	14
" March 27, 1885, to May 10, 1885, inclusive			118	11
" May 11, 1885, to May 30, 1885			28	5
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		••••	~0	
Amount before dropping calf			327	14
11 0	MII		001	11
From July 4, 1885, to July 15, 1885, inclusive	LBS.	oz.		
y ,			36	3
10 to 22, inclusive	152	8	29	$0\frac{1}{2}$
25 10 29,	159	7	25	13
50 to August 5, inclusive	159	$11\frac{1}{2}$	24	15
August 6 to 12, inclusive	152	13	23	$15\frac{1}{2}$
15 to 19,	147	0	21	111/2
20 10 20,	135	12	21	81/2
" 27 to September 2	129	0	22	4
" September 3 to 9	129	11	22	12
" " 10 to 16	130	5	22	61/2
" " 17 to 23	122	1	21	10
" " 24 to 30	112	4	21	13
" October 1 to 7	112	5	23	101/2
" 8 to 14	116	6	24	6
" " 15 to 21	129	6	23	s
"	79	2	13	11
" 28 to November 6	142	0	28	11
" November 7 to 13	105	7	20	8
" " 14 to 20	103	12	20	12
" " 21 to 27	117	0		-
" " 28 to December 4	95	_	21	2
" December 5 to 18		9	20	1
" " 19 to 31	147	11	27	12
" January 1, 1886, to January 7	163	15	31	8
" 8 to 14	85	14	16	4
" " 15 to 25	82	7	18	မ
	114	$1\frac{1}{2}$	24	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Amount from January 26, 1885, to January 25, 1886			936	1434

And carried calf, Landseer's Pogis, till June 29, 1885, dropping him alive. Was bred again September 29, 1885, and carried the calf to end of test. She lost during the year from May 30, 1885, to July 4, 1885, being out to calve.

ANOTHER 900-LB. COW.

A Year's Record of Massena, No. 25732, A. J. C. C.

By P. P. PADDOCK (her owner).

MALONE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. Y., March 19, 1886.

Maj. HENRY E. ALVORD:

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I give you a statement of the doings of the Jersey cow Massena (25732). Massena dropped a calf March 14, 1884. In the first month after calving she gave 975 lbs. of milk; in the second month she gave 1,020 lbs.; and in the third month 1,100 lbs., making in all for the three months 3,095 lbs. She was then tested for butter, and made 20 lbs. 7 oz. of butter in seven consecutive days from 210\frac{3}{4} lbs. of milk. In her fourth month she gave 920 lbs. of milk; fifth month, 800 lbs.; and sixth month, 740 lbs., making in all for the second three months 2,460 lbs. She was then tested again for butter, and made in seven consecutive days 16 lbs. 1 oz. from 167 lbs of milk. In the seventh month she gave 719 lbs. of milk; eighth month, 690 lbs.; ninth month, 631 lbs., making 2,040 lbs. for the third three months. At the end of the ninth month she was again tested seven days for butter, and she made 14 lbs. 2 oz. from 140 lbs. of milk. As her feed was uniform, as near as possible, through this whole time, I deem it fair to rate her butter according to the average of these tests. This would credit her with 740 lbs. of butter for the nine months. After this Massena was carefully tested for butter until she dropped her calf, and the record is as follows:

	39		MILK.			BUTT	ER.	
Tenth month, 31 days	526	lbs.	2	oz.	-59	lbs.	11	oz.
Eleventh month, 31 days	477	6.6	0	66	53	66	2	6.6
Twelfth month, 28 days	391	6.6	12	"	39	6.6	5	"
Thirteenth month, 11 days	104	66	12	4.4	10	66	1	66
Thirteenth month, 4 days (milk not used)								
Above estimated for 9 months 7	,600	6.6	0	6.6	740	6.	0	6.6
							—	
Total for 1 year and 11 days 9	.099	6.6	10	6.6	902	4.6	3	66

On the 30th day of March, 1885 (one year and fifteen days from the birth of her last ealf), Massena gave me a smart, healthy vigorous heifer calf. It will be seen that Massena's greatest achievements were performed in the last three months, and particularly in the last month and last half of the month, when she made 1 lb. of butter per day seven days before calving. Massena was fed in summer, besides good, fair pasture, 12 lbs. of grain food per day. From last of August until she was stabled for winter she had in addition green clover twice each day. In winter she had bright, early-cut hay, cut and softened with hot water, and grain mixed with it, about 15 lbs. per day. The grain ration was materially increased before she calved. Part of the time she had good corn-stalks in lieu of the hay, treated in same way. She also had potatoes once a day. In colder weather the water she drank was warmed a trifle. Massena consumed in the year 5,250 lbs. of ground feed. This was corn-meal, barley-meal, ground oats, wheat-middlings, and wheat-bran; also about 1,800 lbs. of hay and thirty bushels of potatoes. A liberal valuation for food consumed, including pasturing, would be here \$92.42; her produce was 902 lbs. of butter, at 30 cents-\$270.60; leaving a net profit of \$178.18.

It will be remembered that Massena's test of 20 lbs. 7 oz. was made in June, three months after calving. This was made from 210\frac{2}{4} lbs. of milk. In May, four weeks before this test was made, she gave 268 lbs. of milk in a week. This should have made over 25 lbs. of butter. Massena is a low, broad, capacious cow, with great power for storing feed. She has never weighed less than 850 lbs., nor over 900, since I have owned her. She is a great worker, and always seems to be hungry. I have often seen her at work alone in the pasture where all of the rest of the cows were standing or lying in the shade.

The weight of every milking for the year is on record, and also the results of every churning used as a part of the test. The butter was all salted 1 oz. to the pound, thoroughly worked and made ready for market, before being weighed for the record.

Massena (25732) was bred in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., near her present home, and was dropped in March, 1876. She is broken in color. Her dam was bred by Alvin Adams, of Massachusetts, and out of imported parents. Her sire was Kago (1353), owned by the Messrs. Rutherford, of St. Lawrence County, and both his grand-sires and grandams were imported; one of the former was Sam Weller (271).

ANNUAL MILK-YIELD OF JERSEY COWS IN THE PROSPECT HILL HERD.

PROPERTY OF MESSRS. MILLER & SIBLEY, FRANKLIN, PA. Reported by E. H. SIBLEY, Manager.

NAME OF COW.	H. R. NO.	MILK-YIELD. LBS.	т	IME.	NOTES.
Cill of Glen Rouge	13818	7,008	12	mos.	After first calf. Ordinary feed.
Goldstraw, 3d	14724	7,036	81/2	mos.	In calf half the time. Ordinary feed.
Nerissa of Nyack	9692	7,136	10	mos.	In calf seven months. Ordinary feed.
Golden Zoe	3975	7,227	11	mos.	In calf seven months. Ordinary feed.
Silver Straw	14723	7,461	11	mos.	In calf eight months. Ordinary feed.
Mary of Pleasant View	13448	7,655	10	mos.	In calf seven months. Ordinary feed.
Butterfly	18197	7,806	11	mos.	In calf ten months. Ordinary feed.
Duchess of Darlington	13830	7,936	12	mos.	In calf ten months. Ordinary feed.
Queensborough	24345	8,622	11	mos.	In calf eight months. Ordinary feed.
Fawn of St. Lambert.	27942	10,101	12	mos.	After first calf, and ending before three years.
La Petite Mère, 2d	12810	10,329	12	mos.	In calf seven months. On ordinary feed.
Matilda, 4th	12816	16,153	12	mos.	See special notes.
Ida of St. Lambert	24990	1,888	1		67 lbs. each, two consecutive days, 455½ lbs in 7days

Special Notes.—Fawn of St. Lambert (above) had extra feed for the last four months of her year. For Ida of St. L. the average grain ration was about thirty pounds, while she was averaging 60 lbs. milk a day. La Petite Mère, 2d, during the five months ending March 31, 1886, gave 7,551 lbs. of milk—an average of 23 qts. of milk a day for five months; for this period the grain ration averaged twenty-two pounds. Matilda, 4th, had liberal though not excessive feeding during her year's work—an average of twenty-five pounds of grain; her average product for the whole year was 20 qts. per day. During this time the cow was tested for butter from one to seven days in every month and continuously for the last four months; the lowest possible estimate for her year's butter-yield, based upon the actual records made, is 927 lbs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The twelve cows of which there is a year's record above averaged 8,700 lbs., or 4,030 qts., of milk each, and eleven months as their milking period.

THE EARLY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF JERSEY CATTLE.

BY HON. EDWARD BURNETT,

Proprietor of Deerfoot Farm, Southborough, Mass., and President Bay State Agricultural Society.

From many interesting talks on the subject with the older farmers on the Island of Jersey I think I am safe in saying that the foundation of this breed of cattle was a cross on the large red Normandy cow with the small black Brittany many centuries ago. On Jersey it is quite evident that the Brittany predominated at first, and on Guernsey the reverse, as the Guernsey cow of to-day has the color, size, and many characteristics of the famous red and white Normandy cow. Owing to the difficulty of approach to these rock-bound islands this original cross has been kept more or less intact, and time, coupled with good judgment, has formed a distinct breed of cattle noted for the quality and quantity of their butter.

Many of the following facts on the development of this breed of cattle I have obtained from Thornton's valuable introduction to the first volume of the English Herd Book.

The first authentic notice of these cattle as a distinct breed is furnished in an act passed by the States of Jersey in 1789 to prevent the fraudulent importations of cows, heifers, calves, and bulls from France. Then we find Thomas Quayle's account of the "Agriculture of the Islands on the Coast of France," where he resided for five months in the year 1812. A portion of this report is as follows:

"The treasure highest in a Jerseyman's estimation is his cow. She seems to be a constant object of his thoughts and attention, and that attention she certainly deserves." Of color, he says: "It is commonly red or red and white, occasionally what is called cream-colored or that color mixed with white. Sometimes they are black or black and white; some, like the Northwest Highlanders, are black, with a dingy brown-red ridge on the back, and about the nostrils of the same color." He also says: "The extraordinary animals give as much as 24 quarts of milk in the twenty-four hours, and from April to August instances are named of 14 lbs. of butter made in the week. In summer nine quarts of milk make a pound of butter, and in winter seven quarts produce that quantity."

Mr. George Garrard, about the beginning of the present century, writes under the patronage of the English Board of Agriculture that "the cattle from the Channel Islands are healthy and subject to no

particular disease, and in England they bear the strongest winters out of doors; yet from custom they are always housed on the Islands and fed upon straw. They are easily fattened at any age; for this purpose parsnips are generally cultivated, though with time they may equally improve on turnips, potatoes, or any of the methods usually practised, as they are not very dainty."

Mr. W. Plees, for many years a resident on the Islands, writes in 1817 of their being called erroneously the Alderney. "The cows," he says, "are of that breed known in England by the name of Alderney cows; the far greater number, however, if not all, are now sent from Jersey. It is, however, probable that the first cows imported into England from these Islands were sent from Alderney, and that the name has been continued to prevent any supposed diminution in their value."

Another Englishman, in a short article about Jersey written in 1826, remarks: "The cows are so generally sought after and held in such high estimation that they require but little to be said in their praise. By a singular misnomer they are almost universally described in England as Alderney cows. The breed on both Islands is similar."

Before I leave this question, so often disputed by men not familiar with the breed and the geography of these Islands, I will quote from Colonel C. P. Le Cornu's prize essay delivered before the Royal Agricultural Society in 1859: "The fact of cattle of this type being brought over to England first from Alderney was the cause through which that small and thinly-populated island got its name attached to the produce of Jersey and Guernsey. A military station has long existed in Alderney (the English government spent £3,000,000 there on fortifications, it being supposed to be the natural key to the protection of all the islands), and it is possible men returning from service there may have been the means of spreading at home the reputation of the Channel Island breed for peculiarly rich milk and butter. Be that as it may, the practice of the Messrs. Fowler, of England, in advertising their numerous sales as being of Alderney cattle, popularized the use of the name and has helped to keep it in existence."

From all authentic sources we learn that the improvement of this breed, like that of all others, was brought about by a few of the best farmers, who had the judgment and foresight to breed from bulls out of superior cows. During the first part of this century little progress seems to have been made, although in 1826 another and more stringent act was passed by the States to prevent the importation of cattle from France.

It was not until 1833, when undoubtedly urged by the success

achieved in England by the wonderful development of the Short-horn and other breeds of thoroughbred cattle, as shown by the great cattle-shows held in various parts of the country, that a few gentlemen and farmers formed the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Jersey. The original Mr. Fowler, father of the present English dealers, and Colonel Le Couteur were the most prominent promoters; and to Colonel Le Couteur, for many years the secretary of this Society, all Jersey breeders of to-day owe a debt of deep gratitude. The first resolution carried was "that encouragement of agricultural and horticultural improvements and the improving the breed of cattle would conduce to the general welfare of the Island." In January, 1834, the Society drew up their first scale of points, with the help of the best breeders and dealers. Two of the best cows on the Island were selected as models; one was allowed to be perfect in her forequarters and barrel, and the other in her hindquarters. Twenty-five points was the requisite for bulls, and 27 for the cows and heifers.

The first show was held in March of that year, and £24 was distributed in prizes.

In 1835 the show presented not only a larger number of competitors, but the animals were much finer specimens and in better condition. The same results were obtained in 1836, and a suggestion was thrown out that a superior bull be kept in each of the twelve parishes by the Society for the use of farmers. In 1837 two shows were held, a custom continued up to the present day—one for bulls in March, and the other for females in May. £55 were distributed in prizes at these shows.

The system of giving points for pedigree (which on the Island meant offspring of prize-winners) began in 1838. Two other most important regulations were also enacted—one to the effect that any person withholding the service of a prize bull from the public shall forfeit the premium, and the other that all heifers having been awarded prizes shall be kept on the Island until they shall have dropped their first calf. If previously sold for exportation they shall forfeit the premium. This year three more points were added to the scale, one for growth and two for general appearance—making a total of 28 for bulls, 30 for cows, and 28 for heifers. In five years the value of superior cattle doubled.

In 1839 the report of the secretary pointed out that "the attention of the Board of Management is closely directed to the improvement of the herd of Island cattle," and it also adds that "the cows indigenous to our soil had long been celebrated for the purity

and richness of their milk, but they had been exported from the Island in such poor and wretched condition that they were bought by the English from their cheapness and utility as regarded the dairy only. Until recent years, so little was the breed of this Island distinguished that the cows imported into England were sold as the product of Alderney, although that little speck in the Channel could not have furnished one-hundredth part of the exportation from the Channel islands."

The exhibit of this year also showed a marked improvement.

In 1840, 19 bulls were decorated and 12 cows and 26 heifers received premiums. The judges report on this occasion that several animals were rejected, which in former years would have received They also add that seven years' attention to breeding by the prominent farmers had done much to eradicate that ancient defective characteristic of the Jersey cow—the drooping hindquarter. was ascribed to better feeding, and the more careful selection of the At the annual dinner of the Society this year Colonel Le Couteur made the following speech: "I would tell those that are lukewarm to this Society to look back ten years-the land foul with weeds, crops inferior, liquid manure wasted, and the market illsupplied. What had been effected? In cattle beauty of form and flesh had been added to milking and creaming qualities. cattle had been decorated this year than on any previous occasion, and the breed had been so greatly improved that many of the cattle rejected for having less than nineteen points would have been prize cattle when the Society was formed, so well were their merits now understood."

I have quoted more at length and given more space to this period of the history of the Jersey, as it seems to have been that in which the most rapid improvement was made, and Col. Le Couteur's work is clearly and distinctly seen all through it.

After 1840 the march of improvement was slower, and the next important advance was the offering of liberal prizes by the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Southampton in 1844 for "Channel Island or Crumpled-horned Cattle." At this show, the report adds, "it was observable that a marked difference existed between the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, the latter being altogether of more delicate and slight form. Mr. Bates, the famous Short-horn breeder, was much pleased by the handling of some of these cattle, and advised careful crossing to better develop this point, as it gives a tendency to fattening and milking qualities."

The Island Society report for this year adds: "It seems pretty well established throughout most dairy farms in England that one Jersey cow to two or three of another breed greatly tends to improve the color and richness of the butter. Hence it behooves the Jersey farmers to be watchful in preserving the coloring and rich properties of their breed."

The influence of the Southampton Show evidently led the Royal Agricultural Society of England to pay more attention to this breed, for the next year, 1845, Col. Le Couteur was invited to read his excellent paper "On the Jersey, misnamed the Alderney Cow."

The colonel's report to the Island Society in 1846 reviews the situation most carefully. "Perhaps," he says, "it can be safely asserted that previous to 1833 no one had thought of improving the breed of cattle by any system or fixed rule. The Jersey cow was excellent, as she has ever been, which has been attributed to the circumstances of a few farmers having constantly attended to raising stock from cows of the best milking qualities; which attention, prosecuted for a long number of years in a small country like ours where such superior qualities would be soon known, led to the excellence of the milking and butter-yielding properties in the race at large. This never could have been attained so generally in any extended country." This point is, in my humble opinion, most well taken, and one that I have often quoted of late years.

The potato rot and the agricultural depression more or less affected the welfare of the Jersey Royal Society for the next few years.

In 1852 the first Parish Shows were held on the Island, St. Peter's taking the lead. At first it was thought to be detrimental to the old parent society, but it proved to be just the opposite, and in five years the competition from each of the twelve parishes at the Royal was so keen that the show was much larger than any previous one.

At the beginning of the present half-century our own country made its first importations of any note, and to Messrs. Motley, Taintor, Norton, and Buck belongs the credit of many of our famous strains of blood. At this period of our agricultural history, great interest had been developed in beef cattle, and Americans were attending Shorthorn sales in England and paying prices heretofore unheard of. This evidently awakened the interest in other breeds of cattle, and as dairy animals the Jerseys (or as Col. Le Couteur says, the misnamed Alderneys) attracted much attention, especially in the New England and Middle States. The Island report of 1853, 1854, and 1855 speaks of American buyers, and also warns the breeders of the injury they are doing to themselves and to their neighbors in selling off their

prize animals. The Island report of 1858 was retrospective: "Thirty years ago the cattle were ill-fed, ill-shaped beasts that knew not the taste of mangolds, carrots, or swedes, scarcely that of hay; whose stabling was wretched, and whose winter food consisted mostly of straw, and a few watery turnips. Now they are well fed, improved in quality and symmetry, and well housed. New buildings dotted the Island, and general prosperity dawned on the farmer."

During this period, in America, the Jerseys were attracting attention and a number of small importations were made. In the Massachusetts Agricultural reports from 1853 to 1859 I find frequent mention made of them, and always in their favor as dairy cows, the wonderful richness of their milk and superb quality of their butter being noticed. Mr. Thomas Motley's selections for the "Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture" reflect great credit on his judgment, and his tests in 1853 and 1854 of Flora, 511 lbs. 2 oz. in fifty weeks, were quoted by all the agricultural papers throughout the country as being very remarkable. Fed as the cow was, her record to-day deserves a place perhaps second to none. Her daughter, at the exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society in Boston, took the first prize, and from this family Jersey Belle of Scituate was descended.

The Jersey slowly but surely gained ground, and from these early importations the cattle spread and increased, although not without much opposition on the part of the Short-horn, Devon, and Ayrshire breeders. Fearing, Morris, Wellington, Maitland, and others continued to import, and the advance of this breed into public favor as butter cows never seems to have been checked, although at times the improvement of the cattle themselves developed more slowly.

On the Island prices gradually advanced as the demand for export increased. In 1866 the Island Herd Book was started, and in 1867 many new members were added, owing to the great demand for cattle in England and America. Waring, Dinsmore, Hoe, Sharpless (C. L.), and many others made valuable importations about this time, and many croakers predicted that the prices then paid were absurd and would never be reached again. Several animals were bought for America from the celebrated Dauncey herd in England, which were sold at remarkable prices in October, 1867. A short description of the foundation of this famous herd certainly deserves mention in the history of the Jersey, as both Eurotas and Mary Anne of St. Lambert contain Dauncey blood.

Mr. Philip Dauncey is justly called the father of Jersey breeders in England. He is described as a keen sportsman and loving a good

horse. In 1821 he lived at Swanbourne and kept a Suffolk cow which gave 21 quarts of milk. While riding about this part of the country he one day saw a small lemon-fawn cow with a white muzzle which greatly attracted his fancy. This cow—a Jersey, as she proved to be -he afterwards bought of Mr. Fowler and called "Pug." She gave only 11 qts. of milk, yet made 10½ lbs. of butter a week, against 10½ lbs. from his Suffolk cow, both of them having calved in August. His choice of a dairy cow was at once made, and a few years later, moving to Horwood, he laid the foundation of his herd, which, owing to poor health, was sold in 1867. This sale attracted noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of the country, and the prices paid proved this herd to be one of the greatest achievements of a breeder's skill ever known in England. He bred for butter and kept about fifty cows. which yielded in butter alone a net profit of over \$100 per cow. Careful tests often showed 14 lbs. of butter a week from one cow, and in one instance 16 lbs. His best average yield was in June, 1867, when the entire herd of fifty cows gave an average of over 10½ lbs. He was an enthusiastic breeder and parted with few animals, although often tempted by high prices. Several animals went to Germany, one bull to Tasmania, and nine heifers and a bull to Australia, from which importations the foundation of a famous herd was laid in Melbourne. The breeding and the care which the Danney herd received evidently did much to increase their size and render them coarser than the Island type of the Jersev, yet their splendid constitutions and large frames attracted the attention of all breeders, and the potency of this blood has been very marked wherever it has been introduced. Mr. Dauncey had a great fancy for self-colored or solid-colored animals, and the wonderful result of his sale, I think, had much to do with the demand which sprang up in England and America about this time for solid colors, and which for several years sadly demoralized many of the Island breeders, as they sacrificed everything to color. Colonel Waring, in his letter of 1872, to the Jersey Royal Society, advocating the reopening of the Herd Book for Foundation Stock, advised that attention should be paid to dairy qualities rather than to color, and deprecated the practice of killing broken-colored bulls from good dairy cows, and saving self-colored ones from dams that were inferior milkers.

The most important move in this country, owing to the rapid increase not only in numbers, but in the value of the Jersey cow, was the establishment of our Herd Register in 1869. Col. Waring at this time did much to bring about the present condition of the Jersey, and to him belongs much credit for the results obtained. As the

first secretary of the Club, though he was ably assisted by Messrs. Hand, S. J. Sharpless, Beach and several others, he met with many difficulties, and had a great many tangled skeins in the shape of pedigrees to unravel. To show that the Club was well conceived and successfully launched I will only refer to the twenty volumes of the Herd Register now published (containing 15,000 entries of bulls and 35,000 entries of females) and to the last report of the treasurer.

Going back to the Island, we find that the next ten years have improved the form and shape of the cattle and developed a strong taste for self-colored animals, at a sacrifice, in many instances, of their dairy qualities. The Jersey Royal Society has called the attention of farmers to this point in several of their reports. A redeeming feature, however, during this period is the fact that the custom of driving cows to prize bulls became almost universal, and a marked improvement in the shape of the udder was made.

About this time Dr. Hubbell, one of the oldest Jersey breeders in America, after much thought and deliberation, selected for a butter bull St. Helier (45). His great success, although extending back comparatively few years, is now fully established by the prices paid by intelligent breeders for this strain of blood. He has justly been called the Dauncev of America, and it is a great pity that, having been discouraged by the judging of cattle at our Exposition in 1876 at Philadelphia, strictly on the scale of points adopted by our Club, he retired from active work and scattered his herd, really before it was fully developed in the qualities which he aimed at producing. Here at home the growth of the Jersey in public favor has been slow but sure, and during the years 1879 and 1880 it took a most decided start and brought many new and active breeders into the field. terest was awakened somewhat by the return of business prosperity, and also, I think, by the tests of Eurotas and Jersey Belle of Scituate, and the publishing of their wonderful records for a year.

We have made during the past few years a great stride in bringing the Jersey into favor, and extravagant prices have been paid for single animals, in some instances perhaps foolishly; but the distribution of the Jersey into almost every State in the Union has given us a broad foundation, which must eventually prove to be a solid one; for, owing to the easy acclimatization of this wonderful little Channel Island cow, she is making her butter records in the East, West, North and South. Nearly all breeders have begun to realize the importance of the old adage that "like begets like or the likeness of some ancestor," and the demand for butter bulls is growing every day. The wonderful development of the trotting horse in America should,

perhaps, teach us a lesson, which is that the most successful breeders have been those who have not tied themselves up to any one family, such as the Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, and other well-known strains of blood, but have sought a combination of these famous families to obtain the phenomenal trotters.

As a nation we have the reputation of being in a great hurry to obtain wealth and position, but let us remember, as breeders of cattle, that time, patience and unremitting attention are the most essential points to obtain success; and history proves this, not only by the success of the Dauncey herd, but by that also of all the prominent English breeders of other stock, the two Collings, Bakewell, Bates and many others.

We have produced, by feeding and carefully training the animals to digest and assimilate their food, many wonderful authentic records which are of great value, but it behooves the majority of breeders to improve the average yield of their entire herd rather than to seek to produce one phenomenal cow.

The future of the Jersey in this country is certainly most promising, although there is at present, and always will be, I trust, a slow sale for inferior animals. On the Island the encouragement which all breeders have had in disposing of good dairy animals at remunerative prices to American buyers has greatly increased their efforts and clearly pointed out the fact that to hold their market they must breed to butter bulls. They are also paying much attention to testing cows, and the new Farmers' Society, established two years ago, will, if it carries out its ideas, accomplish much, and in a few years greatly improve the butter quality of the Island stock. Many American breeders do not realize how much more rapidly the results of breeding are shown on the Island than here at home. The causes are most apparent, for on less than 40,000 acres are 10,000 thoroughbreds, and a remarkable butter record is known within 48 hours from one end to the other of this wonderfully fertile Island, twelve miles long and seven miles wide. This naturally stimulates all thinking farmers to better work.

We have done and are doing much to improve the breed, but there is a great field, and in the race some will be successful and others not. Our climate and generous feeding have changed many of the characteristics of the Island cattle, and have a great tendency to make more bone and coarsen the animal. These results are natural and something over which no breeder has control, and in the near future I predict that our pure-breds will increase from 25 to 50 per cent. in

weight. This is perhaps desirable, as our market is rapidly extending into the West, where the general argument against the Jersey cow is her small size.

To all Jersey breeders it must be most gratifying to follow up the reports of all our great fall cattle-shows and see that the entries for Jerseys are generally two to one of every other breed.

In my own immediate neighborhood I have, although still a young man, seen a great change take place among the farmers. Thirty years ago my father first introduced Jerseys, and all the old farmers laughed at him and ridiculed his herd. To-day a grade Jersey is generally considered the best cow and most persistent milker in the farmer's herd, and at public auction will bring from \$5 to \$10 more than any other cow.

In conclusion, let me add that it behooves us to remember that actions speak louder than words, authentic butter records than talk, and that we must not claim for our breed too much. All pureblooded cattle have a place to fill, and the Jersey has proved that hers is at the churn.



